

The Cromwell Argus

AND NORTHERN GOLD-FIELDS GAZETTE.

No. 249, Vol. V.]

CROMWELL, OTAGO, N.Z.: TUESDAY, AUGUST 18, 1874.

[Price 6d.]

Cromwell Advertisements



DAVID A. JOLLY & CO., WHOLESALE AND RETAIL FAMILY GROCERS, AND WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

D. A. JOLLY & CO. desire to return thanks to the people of Cromwell and the surrounding districts for the liberal encouragement they have received since opening the above establishment; and as they intend devoting their attention exclusively to the Grocery and Wine and Spirit trade, they confidently hope, from their connection in Dunedin, to be able to place before the public a genuine class of goods, well and carefully selected, at prices that cannot fail to give general satisfaction. They would respectfully invite attention more especially to the following articles in stock:-

Teas of excellent flavor, in chests, half-chests, and boxes
Coffee not to be surpassed in quality
Cocoa and Chocolate of the best brands
Sugar—crystals and crushed loaf
Raisins—Muscatel, Sultan, and Eleme.
Jams, Jellies, Pickles, and Sauces
Bacon, Cheese, and Butter of prime quality
Tobacco—Imperial Ruby Twist, Barrett's Twist, Old Spout, and Aromatic
Oils—Salad, Castor, and Kerosene
Candles of the best brands
Soaps—Blue Mottled, Yellow, and Scented in bars and cakes, &c., &c.

GRAIN.
Wakatip Oats, Wheat, and Chaff

SPIRITS.
Islay Whisky—Arbeg's and Long Jones'
Hennessey's and Martell's Brandy, in bulk and case

J.D.K.Z. Geneva
Burnett's Old Tom
Lemon Hart's Rum in bulk
Porter—Blood's, Byass's, and Guinness's

CORDIALS.
Ginger Wine, Raspberry Vinegar, Peppermint, Lemon Syrup, &c., &c.
Dr Townsend's Sarsaparilla

Families waited on for orders, and goods delivered in all parts of the district at Cromwell prices.

DAVID A. JOLLY & CO.,

HAVING RECEIVED A NEW AND SELECT ASSORTMENT OF

IRONMONGERY

Beg to call public attention to the following:-

Blasting Powder and Fuse; Long and Short handle Shovels; Picks, Pick Handles, and Stucco Forks; Pannikins, Gold Dishes, Billies; Galvanised Iron Buckets; American Tubs, Buckets, and Brooms; Axes and Handles; Manila Rope for mining purposes; Drilling Hammers and Handles; White Lead; Castor Oil in bulk; Washing-boards; Brushware of every description; Nails; Canvases; Hose Pipes.—Contracts undertaken for supplying Mining Co.'s with Material of all kinds, on liberal terms. Free delivery

DAVID A. JOLLY & CO.'s
DEPOT FOR MINING TOOLS,
CROMWELL.

SHAMROCK STORE, CROMWELL.

WILLIAM SHANLY,
FAMILY GROCER,
GENERAL STOREKEEPER,
is carrying on business at the old-established premises, next to the Bank of New South Wales, Melmore-street.

The BEST QUALITY of GOODS only
is kept in stock.

All orders will meet with prompt attention

Cromwell Advertisements

BELFAST STORE, CLYDE AND CROMWELL.

WINES, SPIRITS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, COLONIAL PRODUCE,
&c. &c. &c.

JAMES HAZLETT

Begs to inform the Public of the Dunstan District that, in connection with his established business of ten years at Clyde, he has opened EXTENSIVE PREMISES AT CROMWELL, where he will be able to supply the Trade, Run-holders, Farmers, and Private Families, with EVERY CLASS OF GOODS, of the very best description, at the lowest current rates.

JAMES HAZLETT would particularly mention that in the FLOUR & COLONIAL PRODUCE BUSINESS he can defy competition, as in that line he is in connection with Messrs WHITTINGHAM BROTHERS, of Queenstown, who are the largest buyers in the Lake District.

J. HAZLETT, being a CASH BUYER in the Dunedin and Melbourne Markets, feels confident he can sell the cheapest and best article in the District, and invites a visit from Purchasers.

Note the address:

JAMES HAZLETT,
CLYDE AND CROMWELL.

VICTORIA STORE, CROMWELL.

I. WRIGHT,
DRAPER, CLOTHIER, HOSIER,
HABERDASHER, AND
GENERAL STOREKEEPER.

I. WRIGHT is now offering an assortment of NEW and CHEAP GOODS, in
DRESS MATERIALS—Prints, Winceys, Alpaca, all-wool Plaids, French Merinos, &c.
Calicoes, Flannels, Blankets, Quilts
Toilet Covers, Matting and Druggeting
Ladies and Children's Underclothing
BABY LINEN.

Also, a well-selected stock of
Women and Children's Boots and Shoes, in leather, kid, and cashmere
Ladies and Children's Hats, trimmed and un-trimmed

Ironmongery, Glass, Crockery
Patent Medicines, Fancy Goods
Toys, Jewellery, Cutlery, Stationery
Perfumery, Musical Instruments
Berlin and other Wools
Paperhangings, Brushware
Tobacco and Cigars

and other Goods too numerous to mention.

NEWSAGENT.

JOHN MARSH.

"VALUE FOR MONEY."

BRIDGE HOTEL,

CROMWELL.

STARKEY'S KAWARAU HOTEL, CROMWELL.

Having purchased the above well-known hotel, G. M. STARKEY begs to inform his numerous friends, and the public generally, that it will be his study to maintain the high reputation the KAWARAU HOTEL has long since acquired for comfort.

One of Alcock's prize Billiard Tables (quite new.)

Wines and Spirits of the very best quality.

An efficient Groom always in attendance.

Cromwell Advertisements

I. HALLENSTEIN & CO., CROMWELL, QUEENSTOWN, LAWRENCE, DUNEDIN, and MELBOURNE,

ARE DIRECT IMPORTERS OF

DRAPERY; BOOTS AND SHOES; GROCERIES; WINES, SPIRITS, AND PROVISIONS; IRONMONGERY; CROCKERY; BUILDING MATERIALS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS; PAPERHANGINGS, OILS, & PAINTS; GRINDERY; FURNITURE AND BEDDING; SADDLERY; AND PATENT MEDICINES.

A supply of WHEAT, OATS, BRAN, & POLLARD always on hand.

Being the only authorised agents for

ROBERTSON & HALLENSTEIN'S BRUNSWICK FLOUR MILLS,
LAKE WAKATIPU,

We are prepared to supply their best Silk-dressed Flour, guaranteed equal to Adelaide.

Having opened a branch establishment in Dunedin, solely for the manufacture of

MENS' CLOTHING,

We are in a position to offer to the public a SUPERIOR CLASS OF GOODS AT REDUCED PRICES.

We therefore respectfully solicit a continuance of the patronage hitherto bestowed, and our customers may rest assured that all orders entrusted to our care will be promptly executed.

I. HALLENSTEIN & CO.

CROMWELL TIMBER & IRON YARD,
LATE MR GRANT'S
NEW ZEALAND & AMERICAN TIMBER YARD.

JAMES TAYLOR,
Carpenter and Builder, Ironmonger,



Has FOR SALE all kinds of Building Material suitable for the district.

Estimates given for Buildings at the LOWEST PRICES compatible with Good Material and Workmanship.

Punctuality and attention to all orders may be relied on.

A Large Assortment of Paperhangings, Paints, Glass, FURNITURE—comprising Chairs, Tables, Washstands, Iron Bedsteads, &c.
Building Ironmongery, Carpenters' and Miners' Tools, Hemp, Wire, and Manila Rope, SADDLERY, &c., cheap.

Cromwell Veterinary Shoeing Forge,
Next door to Kidd's Cromwell Hotel.

EDWARD LINDSAY,
(Late of Clyde and Melbourne),
GENERAL BLACKSMITH, FARRIER, AND MACHINIST,

Begs to intimate to his customers and the general public that he has REMOVED to his NEW PREMISES, next to the Cromwell Hotel, Melmore Terrace, where he will carry on every description of Blacksmith work and Farriery as heretofore.

E. LINDSAY begs to intimate to the Public generally that he has gone to the expense of getting a CAST-IRON BED for TIRING WHEELS on a new principle, being the first introduced up-country, which he will guarantee to give general satisfaction; also, that he has made a reduction in the price of Horse-shoeing.

LIGHT SHOES - - 12s.
DRAUGHT " - - 17s.

EDWARD LINDSAY,
Veterinary Shoeing Forge.

JOHN W. THOMPSON,
FARRIER AND BLACKSMITH.

J. W. THOMPSON desires to announce to the inhabitants of Cromwell and the District that he has purchased the business lately carried on by Mr JAMES SLOAN as Farrier and Blacksmith. His long practical experience in all branches of the business, combined with moderate charges, will, he trusts, secure him a fair share of public patronage.

THOMPSON'S
VETERINARY AND SHOEING FORGE,
CROMWELL.

THOMAS FOOTE,
TAILOR AND CLOTHIER,
MELMORE TERRACE,
CROMWELL.

Ladies' Riding Habits made to order.

CHARLES COLCLOUGH,
SHAREBROKER, COMMISSION AGENT,
ARBITRATOR, AND ACCOUNTANT
CROMWELL.

Having arranged to devote my time exclusively to these occupations, business entrusted to my care will receive every attention.

Agent for the New Zealand Fire Insurance Company.

K. P. R. E. T. S. C. H.,
CROMWELL,
COACH AND GENERAL PAINTER,
PAPERHANGER, &c.,

Has always on hand a fine selection of Paperhangings, Paints, Glass, and Mouldings of every description, at low prices.

Contracts undertaken for General Painting, Paperhanging, Decoration, and Sign Writing

Cromwell

E. MURRELL,
WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER,
CROMWELL.

All kinds of WATCHES, CLOCKS, and
MUSICAL BOXES cleaned
and repaired.
Wellery made and repaired.—Pipes mounted.

Observe the address:
NEXT MARSH'S BRIDGE HOTEL.



THE CROMWELL BAKERY.

J. SCOTT,
BREAD AND BISCUIT BAKER,
Melmore-street, Cromwell.

Families waited on for orders, and Bread
regularly delivered in all parts of the district



CROMWELL BUTCHERY
(WHOLESALE AND RETAIL),

OWEN PIERCE - PROPRIETOR.

A supply of Meat of all descriptions always on
hand, and sold at the Lowest Prices.



FREE TRADE BUTCHERY,
(Wholesale and Retail).

JAMES DAWKINS - PROPRIETOR.

A supply of Beef, Mutton, Veal, Pork, Hams,
Bacon, &c., always on hand.

* Meat delivered at Town Prices throughout
the district.

BEEF BY THE QUARTER.

SWAN BREWERY,
CROMWELL.

GOODGER AND KUHTZE,
Proprietors.

GOODGER AND KUHTZE are now prepared
to supply their unrivalled XXXX ALES in any
quantity.

Orders left with Mr G. W. GOODGER, Crom-
well, or at the Brewery, will be promptly at-
tended to.

TO FARMERS.

GOODGER AND KUHTZE will be purchasers
during the forthcoming season of any quantity
of GOOD MALTING BARLEY.

GOODGER & KUHTZE.

ARROW FLOUR MILLS.

To Runholders, Storekeepers, Bakers,
and others.

Messrs BUTEL BROS. have much pleasure
in announcing that they have appointed D. O.
JOLLY & Co., of Cromwell, as their agents for
the sale of their SILK-DRESSED FLOUR,
BRAN, and POLLARD.

JOLLY & Co. will be prepared to promptly
execute orders within a radius of Sixty Miles.

FLOUR GUARANTEED.—TERMS LIBERAL.

D. MACKELLAR,
ACCOUNTANT and
GENERAL AGENT.

Manager of { Star of the East Quartz Mining
Company, Registered;
Colleen Bawn Quartz Mining Com-
pany, Registered;
Kawarau Bridge Company (Messrs
M'Cormick, Grant, & Richards).

AGENT for { The Norwich Union Fire Insurance
Company.

Office: Melmore-street, Cromwell.

Mechanical Drawings furnished.—Specifications
prepared,

Cromwell

CLOSE OF THE WINTER SEASON.

J. SOLOMON'S
CHEAP CLEARING SALE
IS NOW ON, AND WILL CONTINUE
For One Month Only.

BEST VALUE IN CROMWELL FOR THE FOLLOWING GOODS:

DRAPERY

CLOTHING

BOOTS AND SHOES

SADDLERY

FANCY GOODS

JEWELLERY

&c. &c. &c.

SPECIAL CHEAP LINES

IN

LADIES' DRESSES & TRIMMED HATS

ALSO IN

MEN'S & YOUTH'S CLOTHING.

ALL GOODS WILL BE SOLD DURING THE CHEAP SALE FOR NET CASH.

BE IN TIME IF YOU WANT TO SECURE GREAT BARGAINS.

NO REASONABLE OFFER REFUSED.

MILLINERY & DRESSMAKING

Under the management of Mrs Solomon.

J. S O L O M O N,

THE ORIGINAL CHEAP DRAPER.

(Premises lately occupied by the Bank of New Zealand.)

JULES LA FONTAINE,
WHEELWRIGHT,
MELMORE-STREET, CROMWELL.
Is prepared to execute all orders and repairs in-
trusted to him.

Opposite the Bank of New South Wales.

WILLIAM TAYLOR,
BOOTMAKER,

MELMORE STREET ... CROMWELL
Has a large and varied stock of Boots and Shoes
on hand, of the best quality.

An inspection of the stock is invited.

Boots and Shoes made to order in the latest and
most approved fashion.

ALL WORK GUARANTEED.

PRICES MODERATE.

NOTICE

COALS! COALS!! COALS!!!

The Cromwell Coal Works will in future be
carried on by WILLIAMS & HAYES, who
have much pleasure in calling the attention of
the inhabitants of the Cromwell District to their
New Seam of Coal, which is far superior to any
hitherto obtained in the same works, or in any
other portion of the District. They therefore
respectfully solicit a continuance of the patron-
age heretofore bestowed, with the conviction
that that patronage will be deserved.

All orders entrusted to us will be attended to
at once, and on the shortest notice, as we intend
to keep a good supply of coals at the pit-mouth.
Coals delivered anywhere, either in or out of the
district; and lowest cartage prices charged.

20s. per ton at the Works.
32s. „ delivered.
16 bags to the ton.

WILLIAMS & HAYES,
Coal Works, Cromwell.

F. SANSON, SADDLER
AND
HARNESS-MAKER,

Begs to inform the public that he is carrying on
business at the Premises lately occupied by Mr
Raven, in Cromwell, and trusts, by strict atten-
tion and moderate charges, to merit the public
patronage.

Collars, Pack-saddles, and Harness of every
description made on the premises.
Repairs done on the shortest notice

Cromwell

N E W R U S H
TO THE
London House.

W. TALBOYS

Has just returned from Dunedin, after purchas-
ing a large stock of
DRAPERY, CLOTHING, & BOOTS,
At a small advance on the English cost, which
will be sold at such prices as must command a
SPEEDY CLEARANCE.

Goods will be sold CHEAPER than at the late
Clearing Sale.

The motto of this House will be Small Profits
and Quick Returns. 2½ per cent. will be al-
lowed on all cash transactions, and 5 per cent.
will be charged on all accounts not paid within
a month. Goods will be sold on these terms only.

Note the address:

W. TALBOYS,
LONDON HOUSE,
231 CROMWELL.

CROMWELL APOTHECARIES'
HALL

MAX GALL

CHEMIST & DRUGGIST,

Dealer in Fancy Goods, Perfumery, Stationery,
Tobacco and Cigars.

Prescriptions accurately prepared.

Large stock of Patent Medicines always on hand,
and sold at a price considerably lower
than ordinarily charged.

MAX GALL,

Begs to inform the public that the whole of his
stock may be relied upon as being of a first-class
character; and he hopes, by giving the utmost
care and attention to his business, to deserve
and get the support of the inhabitants of Crom-
well and the surrounding districts.

Credit not given for Medicines supplied, ex-
cept by agreement made; and 5 per cent. will
be charged on all accounts not settled within a
month.

June 1, 1874.

NOTICE.

POISON for DOGS will be laid on
MOUNT PISA STATION on and after this
date.

I. LOUGHNAN.

Mount Pisa, 12th May 1870.—27th

Kawarau Gorge

KAWARAU GORGE COALPIT
AND
LIME-KILN.

The undersigned begs to announce that the
above pit is in splendid working order, and that
he is raising coals of an excellent quality.

In connection with the pit, he is also working
a LIME-KILN, and is prepared at a day's no-
tice to supply first-class building lime in any
quantity, and at reasonable rates.

J. W. ROBERTSON.

Bannockburn

BANNOCKBURN HOTEL & STORE,
DOCTOR'S FLAT, BANNOCKBURN,
(On the Main Road to the Nevis).

GROCERIES, CLOTHING, BOOTS, and House-
hold REQUISITES of all descriptions
kept in Stock.

The Goods, being obtained DIRECT from
Dunedin, are retailed at the LOWEST POS-
SIBLE PRICES.

N.P.—Good Stabling, Horse Feed, &c.

JOHN RICHARDS, PROPRIETOR.

BANNOCKBURN TIMBER YARD
AND CARPENTER'S SHOP.

JAMES TAYLOR,

CROMWELL TIMBER AND IRON YARD,

Begs to inform the Residents of BANNOCKBURN,
NEVIS, PORTERS, &c., that in order to meet the
increasing requirements of those districts, he
has opened a Branch Establishment at Doctor's
Flat, opposite Mr Richards' Store.

A good supply of TIMBER and IRON for
Building and Mining purposes always on hand.

Best Material and Workmanship Cheap for Cash



WILLIAM SUTHERLAND & CO.,
(Late of Logantown),

GENERAL BLACKSMITHS & FARRIERS,
Beg to intimate to Mining Companies and the
public generally that they have removed to
QUARTZVILLE, next to HAZLETT'S Carrick
Range Hotel, where they hope, by strict atten-
tion to business and reasonable charges, to merit
a share of their patronage.

CARRICK RANGE HOTEL,
QUARTZVILLE.

CHARLES PEAKE,
Proprietor.

The Proprietor, having recently purchased the
above well-known and centrally-situated Hotel,
is now in a position to offer first-class accommo-
dation to all who may favour him with their
patronage.

The Premises are fitted up and furnished on
the most complete scale, and the arrangements
for the comfort of visitors and travellers are
second to none in the district.

COMMODOUS BILLIARD ROOM,
fitted with one of Julius Paser's full-sized table

AN EXCELLENT SIX-STALLED STABLE,
with careful groom always in attendance.

183 **CHARLES PEAKE.**

Albertown

ALBERT HOTEL,
STORE, & POST-OFFICE,
ALBERTOWN.

H. NORMAN

Begs to intimate that he has made very exten-
sive improvements in the above old establish-
ment, and can now offer unrivalled accommoda-
tion, both for man and horse.

A large stock of GENERAL STORES & DRAPERY
always on hand.

Old acquaintances will please remember
that they can still make themselves perfectly at
home at

H. NORMAN'S,
ALBERTOWN.

Luggate

ALBION HOTEL AND STORE

LUGGATE,

23 miles from Cromwell, on the main road to Lake Wanaka).

H. MAIDMAN Proprietor.

This well-known Hotel possesses every accommodation for the comfort and convenience of travellers.

Groceries, Clothing, Drapery, Ironmongery, Mining Tools, &c., &c., constantly on hand, at Cromwell prices.

GOOD STABLING.

N.B.—District Post Office.

Wanaka

WANAKA HOTEL, PEMBROKE.

The above hotel, which is delightfully situated on the margin of the Wanaka Lake, offers to the tourist and pleasure-seeker advantages rarely to be met with.

The scenery in the neighbourhood is exceedingly picturesque; and on an Island in the Lake there is excellent rabbit-shooting.

An excellent Four-stalled STABLE, and a Paddock, for horses.

THEODORE RUSSELL,

Proprietor.

Arrowtown

R. PRITCHARD,

Wholesale and Retail Storekeeper,

WINE, SPIRIT, AND PROVISION MERCHANT, ARROWTOWN.

The largest and best-assorted stock of Wines, Spirits, Groceries, and Provisions in the district. A well-assorted stock of Boots and Shoes. Drapery, &c.

Agent for

T. ROBINSON & Co.,

Agricultural Implement Manufacturers, Dunedin and Melbourne.

Queenstown



THE Right Man in the Right Place.

W. J. BARRY

AT THE

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL, QUEENSTOWN.

The accommodation at the PRINCE OF WALES is unsurpassed. New rooms have lately been erected for private families; and visitors may depend upon every convenience and comfort combined with moderate charges.

HOT DRINKS.

Hot Purl; hot spiced Ale and Porter; Coffee Royal; hot Coffee and Milk. Steamer always going.

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL

Corner of Beach and Rees Streets, QUEENSTOWN.

Clyde

MEDICAL HALL, CLYDE.

LOUIS HOTOP,

CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, SUNDERLAND-ST., CLYDE.

Prescriptions carefully prepared.

BOOKSELLER, STATIONER, AND NEWS VENDER.

Importer of English, Foreign, and Colonial Newspapers and Magazines.

Libraries and Magazine Clubs supplied at a small advance upon English prices.

CAUTION.—Spurious "HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT."

I take leave most respectfully to inform the public of Australia that spurious imitations of my medicines, emanating from the United States, and labelled "Holloway's Pills" or "Holloway's Ointment," London and New York, are being sold in the Australian Colonies.

I have but one place of business, as at foot, and there only are my genuine remedies manufactured; allow me, then, to caution you against being victimised by unscrupulous vendors.

Should any person be so deceived, and will kindly inform me of the same, I will take such steps as will effectually put a stop to this imposition.—I remain, with great respect,

Yours faithfully,

THOMAS HOLLOWAY.

533, Oxford-street, London, January 13, 1874.

CARRICK RANGE WATER SUPPLY CO., REGISTERED.

Nominal Capital - - - - - £12,000,
In 12,000 shares of £1 each.

SECOND ALLOTMENT OF SHARES.

DIRECTORS.

Mr JAMES TAYLOR Mr JOHN MARSH
" JAMES HAZLETT " WILLIAM GRIFFITHS
" DAVID A. JOLLY " WM. GOLDSMITH
Mr JAMES STUART.

An extraordinary meeting of shareholders was held in the Company's office on Wednesday, 11th February, 1874, at which it was resolved to re-open the share list of the Company, which, it will be recollected, was closed upon the 1st of December last, and up till which time 2195 shares had been taken up.

The same meeting authorised the Directors to borrow the sum of £4000 from the Government, to aid in carrying on the works if it were found necessary. It was unanimously felt that even if it should not be required, the power to draw upon such a sum would give increased stability to the Company.

Eleven and a half miles of the race have been already completed, at a cost of nearly £3000, and there only remain now a little more than six and a half miles to be finished before the race is complete. During the progress of these six miles, creeks will be crossed from which seventeen sluiceways of water are granted to the Company, independently of the Coal Creek supply. About four chains at the present time only remain to be cut, before a creek is reached from which two heads are granted. The Directors at the same time do not wish to conceal the fact that the completion of the six miles will be attended with as much difficulty as was met with in the first eleven and a half miles.

The Directors feel assured that the merits of the Carrick water scheme are too well known and recognised to require many remarks from them. The water will, when brought in, command one of the largest sluicing and quartz mining districts in Otago, and one which only requires a supply of water to develop its hitherto almost untouched resources. As an instance of the demand which at present exists for water on the Carrick, it may be mentioned that the sum of five pounds per week is now paid by the United Star and Oak and Elizabeth quartz companies for a supply which cannot be said to equal one-quarter of a sluiceway.

Under all the circumstances briefly indicated above, the Directors expect to be well supported in further prosecuting the undertaking. Eight of the local shareholders who were present at the extraordinary meeting were so well satisfied with the progress of the work, that their names were put down at the conclusion of the meeting for 780 additional shares.

The conditions under which shares will be allotted are as follows:—Two shillings and sixpence to be paid upon application, and the balance in monthly instalments of two shillings and sixpence each.

J. MARSHALL,

Manager.

The applications for shares in the Carrick Range Water Supply Company (second issue) will be considered and determined on the 1st of July next ensuing, or at the first meeting of Directors thereafter held.

Mr W. ORAM BALL, of Dunedin, and Mr WM. HAYES, of Lawrence, are authorised to receive applications on behalf of the Company.

J. MARSHALL,

Manager.

BEST PORT WINE

FOR INVALIDS

Can be obtained of D. A. JOLLY & Co.
Price, 63s per dozen.

BANNOCKBURN PUBLIC LIBRARY.

After Monday, April 27th, the Bannockburn Library will be in the SCHOOLMASTER'S RESIDENCE, Smith's Gully.

Terms of Subscription:

Five Shillings entrance fee; and One Shilling a Month, payable quarterly in advance.

CROMWELL PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The Reading-room is open to Subscribers on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.

The Library contains an extensive variety of Books in every department of literature; and about £40 worth of New Works is expected to arrive shortly from Great Britain.

All the Provincial Newspapers, and a number of English Papers and Periodicals, are regularly received for the use of Subscribers.

Annual Subscription, £1 1s; Half-Yearly, 12s 6d Quarterly, 7s 6d.



CROMWELL ARGUS

General Printing Office,

MELMORE TERRACE.

MATTHEWS & MACKELLAR,

MERCANTILE AND DECORATIVE PRINTERS,

EXECUTE ORDERS FOR

PRINTING

OF EVERY KIND

In the most modern styles of the Art.

BOOK AND PAMPHLET WORK

Unsurpassed in the Colony.

PLAIN, ENAMELLED, CARDS COLORED, EMBOSSED

In endless variety of style.

ADMISSION TICKETS

For Balls, Concerts, Lectures, Entertainments, Soirees, &c. &c.

BALL PROGRAMMES.

NEWEST STYLES.

Business & Invitation Circulars.

Printed in New and Elegant Type,

ON FINE POST OR FANCY NOTE PAPER.

MINING COMPANIES' SCRIPT

(Superior to Lithographed)

ON FIRST-CLASS LOAN PAPER.

POSTERS,

ANY SIZE,

BLACK OR COLOURED INKS.

ILLUMINATED SHOW-CARDS,

SUPERB DESIGNS,

In Coloured Inks or Gold Bronze.

Receipt and Delivery Books

Neatly printed and strongly bound.

Catalogues, Hand Bills, Programmes

Labels, Memo.'s, Societies' Rules.

Bags and Wrapping Papers.

Prospectuses, Envelopes,

Ale & Porter Labels,

Circular Labels,

—AND—

EVERY OTHER KIND OF PRINTING!

The Cromwell Argus

IS PUBLISHED

EVERY TUESDAY AFTERNOON,

And delivered the same day.

BY SPECIAL MESSENGERS, THROUGHOUT THE DISTRICT.

SUBSCRIPTION:

SIX SHILLINGS & QUARTER.

CASUAL ADVERTISEMENTS:

Each insertion under four, per inch..... 3/
On four or more insertions, a reduction of 25%.

STANDING ADVERTISEMENTS

On still more liberal terms.

The charge for Birth and Marriage Announcements is Half-a-crown each, payable at the time of insertion.

ALL CURES MADE EASY

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Bad Legs, Ulcerous Sores, Bad Breasts, and Old Wounds.

No description of wound, sore, or ulcer can resist the healing properties of this excellent Ointment. The worst cases readily assume a healthy appearance whenever this medicament is applied; a sound flesh springs up from the bottom of the wound, inflammation of the surrounding skin is arrested, and a complete and permanent cure quickly follows the use of the Ointment.

Piles, Fistulas, and Internal Inflammation.

These distressing and weakening diseases may with certainty be cured by the sufferers themselves, if they will use Holloway's Ointment, and closely attend to the printed instructions. It should be well rubbed upon the neighbouring parts, when all obnoxious matter will be removed. A poultice of bread and water may sometimes be applied at bed-time with advantage; the most scrupulous cleanliness must be observed. If those who read this paragraph will bring it under the notice of such of their acquaintance whom it may concern, they will render a service which will never be forgotten, as a cure is certain.

Rheumatism, Gout, and Neuralgia.

Nothing has the power of reducing inflammation and subduing pain in these complaints in the same degree as Holloway's cooling Ointment and purifying Pills. When used simultaneously, they drive all inflammation and depravities from the system, subdue and remove all enlargement of the joints, and leave the sinews and muscles lax and uncontracted. A cure may always be effected even under the worst circumstances, if the use of these medicines be persevered in.

Eruptions, Scald Head, Ringworm, and other Skin Diseases.

After fomentation with warm water, the utmost relief and speediest cure can be readily obtained of all complaints affecting the skin and joints, by the simultaneous use of the Ointment and Pills. But it must be remembered that almost all skin diseases indicate depravity of the blood and derangement of the liver and stomach; consequently, in many cases, time is required to purify the blood, which will be effected by a judicious use of the Pills. The general health will readily be improved, although the eruption may be driven out more freely than before; and this should be promoted. Perseverance is necessary.

Sore Throats, Diphtheria, Quinsey, Mumps, and all other Derangements of the Throat.

On the appearance of any of these maladies, the Ointment should be well rubbed, at least thrice a day, upon the neck and upper part of the chest, so as to penetrate to the glands, as salt is forced into meat. This course will at once remove inflammation and ulceration. The worst cases will yield to this treatment if the printed directions be followed.

Scrofula, or King's Evil, and Swelling of the Glands.

This class of cases may be cured by Holloway's purifying Pills and Ointment, as their double action of purifying the blood and strengthening the system renders them more suitable than any other remedy for all complaints of a scrofulous nature. As the blood is impure, the liver, stomach, and bowels, being much deranged, require purifying medicine to bring about a cure.

| | |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| Bad Legs | Scalds |
| Bad Breasts | Sore Nipples |
| Burns | Sore Throats |
| Bunions | Skin Diseases |
| Bite of Mosquitoes | Scurvy |
| and Sandflies | Sore Heads |
| Coco-bay | Tumours |
| Chiege-foot | Ulcers |
| Chilblains | Wounds and Yaws |
| Fistulas | Cancers |
| Gout | Contracted and Stiff |
| Glandular Swellings | Joints |
| Lumbago | Elephantiasis |
| Piles | Chapped Hands |
| Rheumatism | Corns (soft) |

There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N.B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box and can be had in any language—even in Chinese.

We take the following from Saturday's *Southland Times*:—"A very good story has reached us in connection with one of the domestic servants who recently arrived by the Carrick Castle. Having been duly installed in a comfortable situation, she was asked by the lady of the house if she knew how to trim a kerosene lamp. 'Oh, yes,' was the ready reply, and, having been shown the oil-tin, she was left to her own devices. The surprise of the thrifty housewife may be imagined when, on returning in a short time to see how her 'help' was getting on, the latter was found coolly engaged in pouring the oil down the chimney of the lamp!"

Holloway's Pills.—Weakness and Debility.—Unless the blood be kept in a pure state, the constitution must be weakened and disease supervene. These wonderful Pills possess the power of removing or neutralising all contaminations of the blood and system generally. They quietly but certainly overcome all obstructions tending to produce ill health, and institute regular action in organs that are faulty from irritation or debility. The dyspeptic, weak, and nervous may rely on these Pills as their best friends and comforters.

MONSTER SWEEPSTAKE

ON THE

MELBOURNE CUP, 1874.

300 SUBSCRIBERS at £1 1s. EACH.

To be divided as follows:

| | |
|--------------|------|
| First Horse | £150 |
| Second do. | 60 |
| Third do. | 20 |
| Starters | 40 |
| Non-starters | 30 |

Tickets forwarded to Subscribers immediately on receipt of Cash, Bank Draft, or P.O.O.

Early application to be made to the undersigned.

GEORGE M. STARKEY, Treas.

JOHN MARSH, Secretary.

Starkey's Kaurau Hotel, Cromwell.

CROMWELL DISTRICT HOSPITAL.

The undersigned, having been appointed Secretary to the Hospital, has to request that all promised subscriptions be handed in as soon as possible.

CHAS. COLCLOUGH.

MRS CHRISTIE,

MIDWIFE,

CROMWELL.

Residence: Opposite Mr W. Howe's.

V. R.

MINING LEASES REGULATIONS.

PROVINCE OF OTAGO, NEW ZEALAND.

Dunedin, 21st July, 1874.

To the Warden at Cromwell.

Sir,—I have paid to the District Surveyor the sum required for the survey of the following Gold Mining Lease application, as required by the Gold Mining Leases Regulations of Otago, and I agree upon the approval of this application to execute a lease upon the bases therein stated, if the Governor or his Delegate shall think fit to grant the same. I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

THOMAS BLACK,

Manager Lucknow Q.M. Co., Limited.

Name and address in full of applicant.—Thomas Black, Manager, Lucknow Quartz Mining Company, Manse-street, Dunedin.

Style under which it is intended to conduct the business.—Lucknow Quartz Mining Company, Limited.

Extent of Land applied for.—10 acres.

Minimum number of men to be employed by the lessee.—For the first six months, four men; subsequently, when in full work, eight men.

Amount of capital proposed to be invested.—£5000.

Proposed mode of working the land.—By tunnelling and sinking shafts.

Precise locality.—South of and adjoining the Lucknow Company's lease, Bendigo, and adjoining the ground known as the Aurora Company's lease.

Term for which lease is required.—10 years.

Time of commencing operations.—Immediately on grant of lease.

The above application and any objection thereto will be heard before me, at Cromwell, on Friday, 11th September, 1874. Any person desiring to object to the issue of a Mining Lease upon the above application must, within thirty-four clear days from the date of such application, enter his objection at my office.

W. LAWRENCE SIMPSON,

Warden.

CROMWELL DISTRICT HOSPITAL.

TENDERS

Will be received, up to SEPTEMBER 2nd proximo, for the ERECTION of an HOSPITAL BUILDING (STONE). Plans and Specifications may be seen at my office, Cromwell.

CHAS. COLCLOUGH,

Secretary.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

THE "PIONEER" DREDGE,

Now on the River Kaurau, about a mile above the Gentle Annie Bridge; with all the plant, tools, etc., used in working the same.

Terms reasonable.

For particulars as to terms, etc., apply to the Office of this Paper, or to

JOHN PERRIAM,

Lowburn.

CROMWELL KILWINNING LODGE (S.C.)

The REGULAR MEETING of the above Lodge will be held on Wednesday, 26th inst.

Business: Passings.

By order of the R.W.M.

W A N T E D.

A SHEPHERD. Six or Twelve Months' Engagement, as may be agreed upon.

Also, a smart, active LAD, to make himself generally useful.

Also, a MAN, to erect about 40 chains of Sod Wall. To be let by contract.

Apply Kaurau Station.

JAMES COWAN.

FARM FOR SALE.

In the Estate of MICHAEL SHANLY, Deceased.

The Executors in the above Estate have for sale the following properties:—

All that Farm of Land situated near Cromwell, known as SHANNON FARM, containing 200 acres or thereabouts, partly under crop, and partly ploughed ready for seed; the whole well and securely fenced. Together with HOUSE, Stable, Piggeries, Yards, etc.

Also, a Stack of unthreshed Oats

A quantity of Hay and other produce

Several good farming HORSES; a Spring Cart; Horse Chaff-cutter, &c.; and

Several well-bred CATTLE.

The whole of the above will be sold in one or several lots to suit the convenience of purchasers.

The farm may be LEASED for one year, if desired. Early application is necessary to

CHARLES COLCLOUGH,

Cromwell.

Goldfields Office,

Dunedin, August 4, 1874.

NOTICE is hereby given, in accordance with Regulation 22 of the Gold Mining Lease Regulations, that the Mining Lease issued in favour of the Aurora Quartz Mining Company for Section 10, Block III., Wakefield District, has been cancelled, and the land is now open for occupation by holders of miners' rights.

D. MACKELLAR,

Secretary for Goldfields.

By order of the Warden.

THOROUGHbred HORSES.

FRIDAY, AUG. 28, 1874.

GEORGE FACHE, instructed by Messrs HAZLETT and BUCK, Executors to the late DAVID TAGGART, will sell by public auction at STARKEY'S KAWARAU HOTEL, Cromwell, on the above date, at one o'clock sharp, the celebrated and well-known thoroughbred horses,

BOOMERANG and FENIAN.

Without reserve; Terms cash.

These horses are so well and favourably known in the District, that further than saying they are in perfect form and good health, other comment is unnecessary.

At the same time and place,

Mr FACHE (for the benefit of whom it may concern) will sell

One first-class weight-carrying HACK, and Several useful Horses.

CROMWELL JOCKEY CLUB.

A MEETING of the COMMITTEE will be held on FRIDAY, the 21st instant, at Mr Thomas Heron's White Hart Hotel, at 8 p.m.

Business: To arrange the Programme for Spring Meeting, &c.

GEORGE JENOUR,

Secretary.

TO LET.—The SHOP lately in the occupation of Mr SANSON.

JOHN MARSH.

The inhabitants of the Cromwell district are sometimes puzzled to know which is the best and cheapest establishment to purchase their supplies of drapery and clothing at. They should no longer remain in doubt on that score. If they will only pay one visit to W. TALBOYS' London House, they will discover for themselves that it is not only the cheapest but the best store at which to deal for these articles. Mr Talboys has made arrangements to import his stock direct from the Home markets, and the public can rest assured that everything will be sold by him at an advance only sufficient to repay the original cost, and return a fair percentage on the outlay. Every article in Mr Talboys' establishment is marked in plain figures, from which no abatement is ever made. A fuller description of the stock will be found in advertisement in another column.—[ADVT.]

CROMWELL POST OFFICE.

MAILS CLOSE.

For Quartzville, Carrickton, and Nevis, every Monday, at 9 a.m. sharp.
For Clyde, Dunedin, and intervening offices, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 3 p.m.
For Dunedin, via Teviot, Tuapeka, and Tokomairiro, every Tuesday, at 3 p.m.
For Kaurau Gorge, Edwards's, Gibbston, Morven Ferry, Arrowtown, Frankton, and Queenstown, every Sunday, Tuesday, and Thursday, at 9 p.m. sharp.
For Luggate, Bendigo, Alberton, Pembroke, and Cardrona, every Wednesday, at 9 a.m.

MAILS ARRIVE:

From Dunedin, Clyde, and intervening offices, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 9 a.m.
From Dunedin, via Tokomairiro, Tuapeka, and Teviot, every Friday, at 9 a.m.
From Queenstown, Frankton, Arrowtown, Morven Ferry, Gibbston, Edwards's, and Kaurau Gorge, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 3 p.m.
From Nevis, Carrickton, and Quartzville, every Tuesday, at 3 p.m.
From Cardrona, Alberton, Pembroke, Luggate, and Bendigo, every Thursday, at 3 p.m.

Money orders and registered letters received from 9 till 2 on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, and from 9 till 5 on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

Savings Bank department open from 9 till 5 daily, Sundays excepted.

Telegraph office open from 9 till 5; Sundays and Holidays from 10 to 10.30 a.m. and from 5 to 5.30 p.m.

CHAS. E. NICHOLAS,

Postmaster and Telegraphist.

Cromwell Argus,

AND NORTHERN GOLD-FIELDS GAZETTE.

CROMWELL: TUESDAY, AUGUST 18, 1874.

THE strong necessity that exists for sittings of the District Court being held in Cromwell has been frequently commented upon in these columns. Petitions have been sent to the Government on the subject on one or two occasions, but no good result has ever been effected, and really there is no evidence that we are getting any nearer the accomplishment of the wished-for object. In accordance with an order at the last Town Council meeting, we presume telegrams have been sent to the member for the district, Mr SHEPHERD, and to his Honor the Superintendent, urging them to take steps in the matter. It is to be hoped that during the present parliamentary storm, sight will not be lost of our small request. Small it doubtless is in a general sense; but in a local one, the matter is one of pressing and by no means inconsiderable importance. And the request is one which would entail so little expense, no inconvenience or trouble anywhere, and the disarrangement of no present plans, in the granting, that the only wonder is it was not granted long ago. What it would save to the district in money and time is abundantly shown, as it happens, just at present. The sitting of the District Court at Clyde is now on, and in one case from this district the expense entailed on the parties to the suit, and their witnesses, can be safely set down at over £50. This sum simply represents what the travelling expenses and cost of staying at Clyde will amount to. Surely nothing more in the way of argument is needed. As has often been pointed out, we have a Court-house fitted for the conduct of the business, and the District Judge passes through the town every month on his journey through his circuit. All he has to do is simply to stay a day or two here when there are cases for hearing. Of course, every month there are not cases, and the more seldom the greater consolation. But indeed it is doubtful if even any consolation on that head will be left us shortly. We are improving in litigiousness every week apparently. We hope that no stone will be left unturned in order to secure this boon for the district. What possible reason can be urged against it, is certainly a puzzle. It cannot be on the score of expense or inconvenience, as we have said, and what is the reason then? The only thing required is an urgent pressure on the Government, and we hope that this will be made at once by those gentlemen to whom the telegrams were forwarded, so that the matter may be settled for us during this session, and while our representatives are on the spot in Wellington.

QUITE an astonishing number of buildings have recently been erected, or are now in course of erection, in Cromwell. Opposite the post-office, higher up the street, there is quite a collection of houses, where three months ago there was not one. Then there is the schoolhouse, now completed and occupied, a very neat and creditable erection. The new Athenaeum building, the construction of which was interrupted by the frost, is now being pushed on with; and the Church of England is also under way. The school, the Athenaeum, and the church are all of stone, and when the last two are also completed, they will be a credit to the town. Messrs I. Hallenstein and Co. are to proceed

at once with the erection of what will be a very handsome and spacious structure. The tender of Messrs Heron and Drummy has been accepted for the work, at what figure we have not heard. This building, when completed, will be the finest in the district. And, to sum up, tenders are at present being invited for the erection of our district hospital, which is to cost something like £900. It was long a reproach to Cromwell that there was not a decent building in it. The court-house was a miserable hovel; the schoolhouse was little better; there was not a church except the Catholic chapel,—certainly a neat little structure, and a credit to the body; the only public building worthy of the name was the post-office, for the town-hall was (and is) nothing to boast of. But now we are improving rapidly, and when the erections we have enumerated are completed, Cromwell will be a very little way, if at all, behind any of her neighbours in this respect.

We have been placed in possession of a statement of the receipts and expenditure in connection with the late ball given at the opening of the new schoolhouse, the funds from which were in aid of school purposes. The gross receipts from tickets were £31 19s., and the expenses amounted to £16 15s. This leaves a balance of £15 4s., and there is a further sum for tickets not accounted for, but which may yet possibly be realised, of £1 16s., and thus the amount is swelled to £17. This is a highly satisfactory result.

Attention is directed to an advertisement announcing the sale of Fenian and Boomerang, the well-known racehorses.

As will be seen by news elsewhere under the heading of "Parliamentary Telegrams," this session of the Assembly is likely to prove the reverse of uneventful. During the discussion on the State Forests Bill it will be remembered the question of the abolition of the Northern Provinces came up as a kind of outcome threatened by that Bill. Mr Vogel then made a statement to the effect that the Government had had the question under consideration, but had not determined whether or not to bring down definite proposals during this session. However, on Thursday last, impelled to action, it is said, by the fear that, if the Government did not make them, proposals would come from Mr Reader Wood, and that then he would be forced to oppose what he had previously advocated, Mr Vogel brought down a motion of which he had previously given notice to the effect that the time had come when the Northern Provinces should be abolished. Of course, the Superintendents are strong in opposition. The general belief is that the resolution will be carried, although only by a slight majority. But in any case, there is said to be a certainty of a dissolution. Already, a serious split in the Cabinet has taken place, and a remodelling of parties is sure to follow. A strong opposition is being formed, with Mr Fitzherbert at the head. Mr Reader Wood will probably take Mr O'Rourke's place in the Ministry.

The usual fortnightly meeting of the Town Council takes place on Friday evening. We believe important business is to come on the board,—notably the question of water supply. We would like to see an attendance on the part of the public. This would do good in various ways,—and we hope to be enabled to chronicle such an occurrence on next Friday evening.

A warm discussion has taken place in the Legislative Assembly on the Otago Waste Land Amendment Act, which was thrown out by one vote, that of the Hon. W. T. G. The deferred payment clause was the stumbling block. Mr Reid has introduced a new Bill, and the Government will assist in passing it. The objectionable clause is deleted. As a consequence of this discussion, Mr Murray, the member for Bruce, has given notice that he will move that the nomination of tenants of the Crown to seats in the Legislative Council is highly objectionable and inconsistent with the independence of Parliament.

Cromwell is getting notorious for law cases. So said one of the solicitors in Court on Friday last. And the Magistrate gave it as his opinion that we should soon want a Vagrant Act of our own to meet all the different kinds of assaults and abasings he was being called to adjudicate upon. Between the two Courts, Warden's and R.M.'s, the best part of two days was taken up; and this is getting to be quite a common occurrence. Really, for so small a place, the amount of litigiousness is prodigious: we are beginning to outvie even Queenstown. And we know of two threatened actions for slander, in which letters have passed and apologies been demanded, and one of which may yet possibly come to something. People seem to fly to law on the least provocation. Of the cases which came before the Court on Friday, two were dismissed, with in one case no evidence for the defence and in the other only that of the defendant against three of the plaintiffs, who were Chinese. Another case was said by the Magistrate to be made altogether too much of, and every sensible person will bear him out; and in this case, if the judgment went against the plaintiff, an appeal was to be lodged! Some unfortunate influence appears to be at work, stirring up our citizens to wrath, malice, envy, hatred, and all uncharitableness.

Mr J. Y. Henry has disposed of his line of coaches between Clyde and Queenstown to Messrs Parsons and Co. We have not heard any particulars. Mr Henry's was a well-known face on the road, and he gave very general satisfaction to the travelling public. We hear it is his intention to remove to the North Island.

The District Court at Clyde opened yesterday morning at 11 o'clock. The first case on the list was the Smith's Gully appeal case, in which Sun Yow and party are the appellants, and Koch and party the respondents. Mr G. B. Barton is solicitor for the former, and Mr F. J. Wilson for the latter. This case will not likely be finished before this evening. There are six witnesses for the appellants, and seven for the respondents. Morse v. Naylor is to come on on Wednesday morning, at 11 o'clock, if the Chinese case is concluded before then.

From the report of Mr D. McGregor, Inspector of Lunatic Asylums, recently laid on the table of the House of Representatives, we take the following paragraph:—"A large proportion of the cases admitted are found to come from the goldfields. After making allowance for the peculiar circumstances and mode of living of the miners in Otago, I think it can be shown that their needlessly unvaried diet is to blame for the large number of lunatics from this class. As a rule the lunatic miner is extremely constipated, the bowels being loaded with hardened faeces. Once this is removed, rapid recovery ensues. I am of opinion that the chief cause of this state of things is the enormous quantity of strong tea daily consumed by miners, and the entire absence of milk from their diet. Could nothing be done to remedy this by encouraging miners to settle on the land and adopt a more rational mode of life?"

Some excitement has recently been created by the fact of some rich ground having been struck at the Roaring Meg flat, on the opposite side of the river from Mr McNulty's hotel. A half-share in the fluming across the Kawarau was disposed of the other day for £150. The great drawback to the working of the ground is the want of water; if water could be brought directly on to it, and the ground sluiced from the face, "piles" could be made. As it is, very handsome wages are realised, although the wash-dirt has to be sledged down to the river-bank, where the water can be brought to play upon it.

We have to thank Mr Didsbury for the receipt of a quantity of Parliamentary papers of interest. Accompanying the printed copy of the Public Works Statement are two excellent maps, one of the North and the other of the South Island.

Sothorn, the actor, has abandoned his intention of visiting Australia for the present.

The following newly-elected Mayors have been gazetted Justices of the Peace:—David Anderson Jolly, Cromwell; Thomas George Betts, Queenstown; Alexander Innes, Arrowtown; James Samson, Alexan Ira.

A telegram from Auckland to the Dunedin papers says:—"The Woodbine has arrived from Newcastle bringing a Sydney paper of the 23rd of July, containing a long account of a new rush to Sandy Creek, Palmer River, where payable gold was struck on the 20th of June. It is reported that the prospects are fully two or three ounces per day, the payable ground being twelve miles in extent. It is also stated that as much as four pounds of gold have been washed in one day in one claim. This news is contained in the *Cooktown Herald* and is the report of the Hon. W. Yaldwin (?) to that journal. It must therefore be cautiously received."

From what the Northern newspapers say, little Rosa Towers appears to have become quite a favourite in Wellington, where she has been playing for some time to good houses. The Governor was present at her benefit the other night.

The total value of gold exported from New Zealand from 1st April, 1857, to 1st June, 1874, was £28,873,351, representing 7,423,170 ounces, of which 3,285,951 ounces were the produce of Otago. During the quarter ending 30th June, 1874, the total value of gold exported from New Zealand was £366,327, representing 91,178 ounces, of which 28,087 ounces were the produce of Otago. The value of gold exported from New Zealand for the half year ending 30th June, 1874, as compared with the returns for the corresponding half-year of 1873, show a falling-off of £323,649.

The following is the only item of business of any interest transacted at the last meeting of the Waste Land Board:—"Mr Walter Miller applied for an allotment under clause 169 for forest planting.—The Commissioner: Mr Miller and I have arranged to submit the following conditions to the Board. The allotment to comprise 200 acres, for a period of four years, 50 acres every year to be planted, according to Ordinance Regulations; 50 acres of fencing to be erected every year; the remainder to be open to the public till fenced. Report to Waste Lands Board every six months, after inspection by the Ranger. Agreement to plant English and foreign trees 8 feet apart, and to maintain fences in good repair. The lessee may claim a Crown grant where trees have grown to the number of 500 to the acre, and a height of 5 feet for blue gums, and 3 feet English or foreign. Survey to be made at applicant's expense. On the Ranger reporting no progress, or insufficient progress, the Board may withdraw the license. The license to commence from the date of survey within six months.—Mr BASTINGS: When there is any disposition shown to plant, I think the Board should offer every facility.—The Commissioner: This is the principle the Board must act upon—we must have easy re-occupation.—In answering a question, Mr Miller said he intended to plant Californian trees, and they would grow excellently in this country.—The terms were approved by the Board, and ordered to be forwarded to the Superintendent for his sanction."

Mr Redwood's horses have arrived in Melbourne in fine order. "Scylla," a sporting contributor to the *Wanganui Herald*, gives the following bit of turf gossip:—"Lurline has been withdrawn from the Melbourne Cup, and will go for the Sydney Metropolitan Stakes. The well known mare was certainly up to Cup form, though a writer in the *Melbourne Leader* doubts the fact from hearsay. The interest turns on Papapa, a son of our own Ravensworth and Waimea, who will go for the Cup, barring accident, and bears the moderate impute of 7st. 5lb. I have it from very respectable authority that, good as Lurline is, she cannot hold a candle to Papapa, from which I venture to hope for great things from him. Wainui, his sister, does not go to Australia, but will essay the Canterbury Derby and other big races in the Colony."

Gardiner, the New South Wales bush-ranger, has been liberated and sent to Hong Kong.

Mr MacKellar arrived last night in Naseby, and was soon put to work by Committees—Hospital and other. A number of gentlemen interested in the land question met him at the Empire Hotel.—*Mount Ida Chronicle*.

The *Daily Times*, in commenting upon Mr Fox's amendment on the Licensing Bill to the effect that hotel-bars should have "open glass fronts to the street," so that persons could see what was going on inside, says:—"Above all, and in all fairness, let the principle be applied to Good Templar Lodges as well as the public houses. If the rumours that have long been in circulation have any foundation in fact, it really would be interesting to learn a little of what was 'going on inside' in these instances. It might throw a flood of light upon the much-disputed question about 'kiss-in-the-ring,' and many others of equal importance. We hope Mr Fox's sense of fair play will induce him to move in the direction we have indicated. According to the good old saw, 'What's sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander.' The goose has had her sauce: now let the gander have his also."

In answer to a question by a correspondent, the *Wakatip Mail* says:—"Absence by leave is equivalent to attendance during a session. Mr Pyke is entitled to receive payment in full, as if he had continued his seat during the whole of the session. The amount of the honorarium, though the session was to be an unusually short one, has been increased to £150. Mr Pyke can claim that amount."

From the *Serpentine* we learn that the frost this year has been more intense and more protracted than has been previously the case. The amount of snow that has fallen has not been so great, not exceeding two feet—of course in places drifting to seven or eight feet. This year the inhabitants have taken to snowshoes—a Norwegian having been successful in constructing about twenty pairs. The shoes are made of pine, steamed, and bent at the toes, about eight feet in length, and smoothly polished and tarred. With these the practical expert can keep up with a horse; and, assisted by his guiding staff, can suddenly stop, turn, or guide himself with unerring certainty up or down gradients of the roughest nature. Beyond this mode of healthy locomotion, pig-hunting, and duck-shooting, there has been no musing done at the *Serpentine* since the middle of April. Like all high country in this Province, there is a plentiful supply of good peat, which is carefully stacked in the summer.—*Mount Ida Chronicle*.

A late issue of the *Tasmanian Tribune* relates the following curious incident:—"The horses attached to Thursday night's mail coach started from Brighton and ran into their usual stopping place, a distance of ten miles, without either driver, guard, or passenger. The singularity of the occurrence rests in the fact that the horses and coach reached their destination without having met with the slightest accident. If Mr Page's other horses are as perfectly trained as the four which spun the coach into Brighton on Thursday, it is very probable that the expenses of coach drivers in his establishment will be reduced to a minimum."

THE DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENT.

The first entertainment by the Cromwell Amateur Dramatic Club was given in Kidd's concert hall on Friday evening last. The club has been in existence only since the beginning of June last, so that high expectations were not to be indulged in as to perfection in a first performance after so short a period of preparation. But in this respect, an agreeable disappointment was felt by the extremely large audience assembled. People generally go to amateur performances,—and amateur dramatic performances more particularly,—with a kind of foreboding that they are going to be called on to be satisfied and pleased with something decidedly unsatisfactory and unpleasing; they are prepared for an infliction which must be borne because of the object in aid of which the performance is given, or some other such reason. And thus they are all the more disposed to enjoy and praise anything in the shape of a success that goes to contradict that original impression; and in their enjoyment they are to faults a little blind, and to virtues very kind. Just so it must be with a newspaper critic. Of course, he is not expected to shower praise unlimited on everything and everybody, deserving or not, just because it is an amateur performance; but he would be wrong to expect, and to be severe if he did not find, the excellence of professionals,—that is, of those worthy of the name. He goes to the performance expecting little, and ought to be as well satisfied as the rest of the public if he is pleasantly surprised. He is popularly supposed to be fitted in some manner beyond his fellows to criticise, and although this is not always a true supposition, still the truer it is the more lenient should he be. And such a critic would have found it easy to be lenient on Friday evening. No one could look at the sea of faces and note their altogether pleased expressions, nor hear their repeated manifestations of approval, and fail to become imbued with at least some measure of their satisfaction; or if he did so fail, he must have been of a nature saturnine and hypercritical exceedingly.

The attendance was one of the largest that ever assembled in the hall. This is proved by the amount of money taken at the doors,—a sum of £40. Visitors were there from all parts of the district. Doubtless the fact that the building fund of the Hospital about to be erected in Cromwell was to be aided by the performance, had something to do with the largeness of the audience,—it must not all be credited alone to the expectation of the treat; but it may safely be said that even as a matter of "value for money," none regretted their attendance. The duties of stage-manager and prompter were originally allotted to Mr A. H. Jagger, a gentleman instrumental in the formation of the club; but his resignation rendered the selection of another necessary, and it fell on Mr J. McEachen, who fulfilled the position in a

manner deserving of all praise, and to the satisfaction of everybody concerned.

The curtain rose at 8.30, when Mr R. A. Snook made his appearance, and read the following prologue, which it may be stated was written for the occasion by himself:—

A prologue, friends, unneeded may be deemed,
Yet with your kind permission, (for to us it seemed
As well to greet you on our first occasion
With words of welcome and mutual persuasion,)
We take this opportunity to ask
Your kind indulgence. Should we task
The patience which was freely lent last year,
We yet would fondly hope you might forbear
To prove by stern and unrelenting test
Our humble efforts; for we do our best.
A privileged position we will frankly own;
In sympathetic hearts our trust is sown,
And should a novice happily amuse
He gains the approbation which he could not lose.

In all the purer influence of Literature and Art,
The British Drama, sure, may fairly claim its part.
Does evil gain the victory where good alone should rule?
Then we've failed to play the drama and have only played the fool.
And if our evening's programme strive simply to amuse,
We would hope there's space enough the better part to choose.

Then, welcome, friends, both good and true,
Within these humble walls,
For men with lower ends in view,
Have met in statelier halls.

Ye citizens of good intent, who honour us to-night,
A home for sick and indigent will recognise your mite;
Though of the latter there be few within this favoured land,
He always finds enough to do who loves to lend a hand.

If love be unity, and unity be strength,
Sure love is real wisdom, that at length
The future town of Cromwell with gratitude may see
The day in which the boy became the father of the man.

But Charity hath still more glorious beams;
It is itself an end, although a means;
It shares the immortality of man,
When virtues here have run their 'lotted span.
What though the object of our present care
Is help to those who corporal pains must bear,
The motive power is still the sacred fire,
E'en as our tongues must speak our hearts' desire.

I ween that only those who will be blind
Can fail to see that Heaven and Earth combined
Are bidding us the mystic notes discern,
And from their quiet teachings strive to learn
That mutual assistance is for each man's good:
The bonds which never break are bonds of brotherhood.

But Hospitals alone shall not arise;
The common weal upon a broader basis lies.
New Schools and Churches, say do these portend
That each and all must with the other blend?
Then let us all for good join hand in hand,
A strong because a happy and united band.

My task is done, save one reflection,
We fain would ask for your applause;
Forgive, we pray, each imperfection
In honour of the Worthy Cause.

Its delivery was greeted with applause, as much for the manner as for the matter. Mrs Arndt and Miss Murray then took their places at the pianoforte, to play the overture, the "Canary Quadrilles." This was a great treat to the audience, and was listened to with much interest and delight. At its conclusion, the curtain again rose for the performance of "Cherry Bounce," a farce of rather a milk-and-watery nature. The whole of the fun turns upon the Handy Andy kind of mistakes made by Gregory Homespun,—the servant of Mr Oldrents, a farmer. The part of Gregory was taken by Mr A. Peach, who was very happy in his rendering of it. His appreciation of the fun-creating results of his blunders was effected in a highly natural manner, and he frequently succeeded in carrying his hearers with him in his amusement. The Mr Oldrents of Mr R. A. Snook was a well-studied performance, and he entered into the spirit of what is at best but rather a poor character with great zest. Two farmers were represented by Messrs R. Brown and T. Gilmour, the principal part of whose work lay in cutting antics on the discovery that, by a mistake of Gregory, they had been treated to a draught of horse-medicine instead of Mr Oldrents' real good old "Cherry Bounce." The part of Gregory's mother, Mrs Homespun, was taken by Miss Marsh, who did what little she had to do very efficiently.

After an interval of ten minutes, a few songs were given. Messrs Pretsch and Johnson, accompanied by Miss Murray on the piano, sang an exceedingly pretty duet, "Liquid Gem." Then came a highly enjoyable feature of the evening's entertainment—the singing of Mrs H. Arndt. In her first song, "Home, sweet Home," she succeeded in putting herself on remarkably good terms with the audience, but in her encore song, "Forsaken," she achieved to our mind a greater success. Both songs were sung with an expression that showed a thorough appreciation of the sentiment, and as her enunciation is clear and distinct, the audience were enabled to follow her with interest. Mr A. Peach then sang a Champagne-Charley kind of song, "Dare-Devil Dick," and was rewarded with a request for an encore, when he gave "Pretty Jemima." Mr R. A. Snook followed with a recitation, the "Results of a Spirit of Contradiction," which he delivered in really first-class style. He has a good voice, and enters thoroughly into the meaning of what he is reciting; in fact, he perfectly understands the art of elocution, and his recitation was a genuine treat to his hearers.

Another short interval took place, and the farce of "Twenty Minutes with a Tiger"

then came on the boards. This is a farce written, if we do not mistake, for Charles Mathews, who is perfectly at home in such a character as Charles Beeswing, the principal personage in the piece. Charles was on this occasion represented by Mr Robert Brown, than whom it would be hardly possible to select a person who could so naturally play the part. The character is not one which gives much scope for acting proper; what is wanted is a mannerism of assurance and coolness; and as Mr Brown possesses that very necessary qualification, nerve before the public, he was enabled to perform the part naturally and smoothly, and he succeeded in thoroughly satisfying the audience, and keeping them in roars of laughter throughout. His performance is really deserving of all praise; he was thoroughly at home, and every point was brought out with telling effect, without any forcing or apparent study. Mr D. A. Jolly took the part of the "Bengal Tiger," Mr Chilli Chutnee, and in him it found an excellent representative. The character is one of difficult performance, being apt to be overdone and so rendered wearisome; but Mr Jolly is to be complimented on the success he made of it. The other characters in the farce are not called upon to do much, and so there was very little opportunity for criticism. Mr T. Gilmour was Chutnee's servant, Jacob Mutter, and his principal business was to show fear of his master's crabbed humour, and this he managed to do admirably. Arabella, the daughter of Chutnee, was represented by Mrs J. Taylor, who gave great satisfaction in what she had to do, and promised well for the taking of a more important character; while Miss Kelly, as Dolly Mutter, Jacob's wife, fully sustained the reputation she acquired last year, and performed the rôle with an aptitude and a degree of ease and vivacity that proved her to possess no slight natural talent for the histrionic art. The curtain fell amid loud and continued applause.

Mr Jolly came forward and returned thanks on behalf of the Club for the welcome they had received at the hands of the audience, and also on behalf of the Hospital Committee for the large attendance. He announced that the very handsome sum of £40 had been taken at the door, while for tickets not represented in the room a further sum of £5 was to hand. This announcement was received with cheers. "God save the Queen" concluded what was certainly one of the most successful affairs of the sort which ever took place in Cromwell.

Before concluding this report, it is only fair to mention that Mr Kidd gave the use of his hall for the occasion without payment.

WARDEN'S COURT.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 14, 1874.

(Before W. Lawrence Simpson, Esq., Warden.)

APPLICATIONS.

Protection.—Charles McKenna, 60 days' for claim in Bailey's gully: granted.

Extended Claims.—G. Manson and another, two acres on Doctor's flat: granted.—Edward McNulty and three others, four acres, Roaring Meg flat: refused, three of applicants having no miners' rights at the time of marking, and in the opinion of the Warden, too sharp practice having been used.—John Hayes and three others, four acres, Roaring Meg flat: objected to by McNulty and party, and granted less the extent of the area of one ordinary claim at which end McNulty may choose.—T. McNulty and six others, six acres, above Roaring Meg flat: granted.

Tail Races.—Ah Fong, from claim at Nevis: granted.

Water Races.—John Barr and another, from Bannockburn Co.'s race at Bannockburn. The Warden asked for the consent of the Bannockburn Water Race Company. Mr Coldlough, as legal manager, said the application was with their concurrence. The Warden said he would like an expression of it in writing; there was no saving when the company might go back on it else. Several residents of Quartzville, through whose property the race was to pass, objected that they had not been served with notice; and the application was adjourned for fourteen days, so that notices may be properly served.—George Manson, from Pipeclay gully: objected to by McKersie and others, and adjourned for Warden to visit ground.

Dam.—Thomas McNulty, on Roaring Meg flat: objected to by Hayes and others, as ground already granted for a claim, and refused.

Division of River.—Ah Fong, Nevis: granted 1. *Residence Area*.—John Paik, one acre in Pipeclay gully: adjourned, Warden to see ground.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 15, 1874.

COMPLAINTS.

Ah Gow and others v. A. Ritchie.—Claim of £30 for interference with a dam by opening the flood-gate and running the water to waste.

Mr Cowan appeared for plaintiffs, and Mr Ritchie conducted his own case.

Three Chinese, members of the party, were examined by the interpreter, Mr John Ah Lion. Their evidence was to the effect that Ritchie, on the morning of the 3rd instant, opened the flood-gate, and ran off their water. They did not attempt to prove any motive whatever on his part for such a proceeding. Regarding the question of damage, their evidence was rather contradictory. They all agreed that they were stopped from working for three days in consequence, but while one of them said they made from £20 to £30 a week out of their ground, another said they made an ounce a day, or six ounces a week; and no amount of cross-questioning could alter his statement. They borrowed the dam, for the purpose of storing the water they rented, from Mr David Stewart, or "Toat Divvy" as one of the Chinamen called him.

The evidence of Ritchie was to the effect that he also received permission to use the same dam. The Chinese had half a head of water; he had a whole one. On the night previous to his letting off the water as alleged, the Chinamen's race had broken away, and he simply turned on his

own water into his own claim. For this, the Chinamen had threatened him with picks and shovels, and afterwards laid the action. Regarding the amount of the Chinese earnings, their first washing-up, as he was told by one of the party, yielded only 22s. 6d. for a week's work for the four men; and this he believed was all the ground would yield.

The case was dismissed with costs of Court and witnesses' expenses.

Dagg and others v. Goodger and party.—Claim for breach of agreement. Mr Cowan for plaintiffs; Mr Wilson for defendants.

Mr Wilson, on being asked to plead, pleaded non-joinder of one of the party of defendants, Lars Petersen.

Mr Cowan, after some argument, asked for leave to insert Petersen's name in the summons.

The Warden allowed the amendment, and Mr Wilson then stated that he did not appear for Petersen, who was unrepresented and unserved.

The case was therefore adjourned to allow of service of summons on the new defendant.

Goodger v. Thomas.—In this case the Warden now gave judgment. The case had been brought in order to enforce confiscation, and in such cases he would always give the benefit of any doubt to the defendants. He reviewed the evidence at length. O'Neill's evidence was the only real evidence produced in support of the case for the complainants; and even as regarded the time he swore the water was running to waste, the evidence was in favour of the defendants having used it. Plaintiffs had insinuated that a certain break in Wet Gully was wilfully made, but there was no evidence brought forward in proof of this insinuation. He was of opinion that plaintiffs had failed to prove their case, and must therefore give judgment for the defendants.

Some conversation took place as to rehearing, fresh evidence regarding the break being said to have been obtained.

Mr Wilson asked for expenses for defendants. Mr Cowan strongly opposed. The Warden granted £4.

RESIDENT MAGISTRATE'S COURT.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 14, 1874.

(Before W. Lawrence Simpson, Esq., R.M.)

THREATENING LANGUAGE.

Corse v. Mrs Goodger.—Charge of using abusive and threatening language, with intent to provoke a breach of the peace. Mr Cowan for plaintiff; Mr Wilson for defendant.

James Corse, M.D., sworn, said: On Saturday, the 8th instant, he was in Mr Goodger's house on business, receiving settlement of an account. Was in the parlour, drinking a glass of ginger wine with Mr Goodger, when Mrs Goodger came in, asking what he wanted there. She asked him how he dared put his foot over the threshold of her door. She also called him a black-hearted villain, and a d—d scoundrel. Witness told her he would put it in the hands of a solicitor.

To Magistrate: Mrs Goodger repeated in the street-door the language she made use of in the parlour.

By Mr Wilson: On February 23, Mrs Goodger called him a black-hearted villain, and said she would throw soap-suds over him. He had not refused, because another medical man was in attendance, to supply a fly-blisters for one of Mrs Goodger's children. He had not such a thing, and all through the late epidemic had never used one. Offered to give the fly. Was not a public servant, but a private practitioner; was not a chemist though he retailed drugs; had no show in his window, and need not sell unless he liked. If he had had the blister, he would have supplied it; had supplied the same medical gentleman with other articles.

A. Peach: Saw Dr Corse on Saturday at Goodger's hotel. Heard the words "d—d scoundrel" plainly. Heard Mrs Goodger using abusive language to the doctor.

Mr Cowan said this was the case for the plaintiff. Dr Corse was the Coroner and a Justice of the Peace; and if he were quietly to stand such language as that used, the administration of justice might suffer, and the offices named be brought into degradation and contempt.

Mr Wilson, in opening the defence, said it was alleged that the language was used with an intention to create a breach of the peace. No such intention had been proved. He quoted the *Australasian* report of an appeal case, *Clarson v. Blair*, in which a previous conviction was quashed on that ground. Mrs Clarson had called Mrs Blair "a perjured wretch," and although the words were likely to cause a fight, still no proof of such an intention in using them was given. Mr Wilson also urged the objection that the words were not used in a public place. There was no evidence to prove that Mrs Goodger ever went over her doorstep. The language required to be of a filthy or obscene nature if it were to bear weight, when only made use of in the hearing of passers-by.

Mr Cowan, in reply, said Mr Wilson's clipping from the *Australasian* was no authority. The Victorian Act might be differently worded from the New Zealand Act. He admitted there was a distinction made in the Vagrant Act between obscene, indecent, or profane, and threatening, abusive, and insulting language. But the words used would come under either definition. He might state that, if judgment were given against complainant, an appeal would be made.

The Magistrate said he was with Mr Cowan as to the language having been used in a public place; the nice point was the intention. He would give consideration to the matter, and would give his opinion before the conclusion of the Court.

CIVIL CASES.

Corse v. G. W. Goodger.—Claim, £13 17s. 6d. Settled out of Court.

Yock Won v. Hum Him.—Settled out of Court.

I. Hallenstein and Co. v. Louis Busch.—Claim, £6 7s. Amount paid into Court at Invercargill.

Joseph Harris v. G. M. Starkey.—Claim, £7 15s., being remuneration for services in billiard-room at 30s. per week for 31 days, and £1 in lieu of one week's notice of dismissal.

Mr Cowan for plaintiff; Mr Wilson for defendant.

The plaintiff was engaged in the capacity of groom by Mr Starkey, who, at the time of such engagement, rented his billiard-room to a lessee. Shortly afterwards the billiard-room was given up, and remained unlet for the 31 days, during

which time Starkey asked the plaintiff to take charge of it. Starkey's previous grooms had attended to the room as part of their duty, and though there was no agreement to that effect Harris should look after it without extra payment. As regarded the £1, it was proved that Harris had been willing to leave, and had in fact offered to go at the moment of his dismissal, so that his claim for compensation would not hold good. The Magistrate gave judgment for £2 10s., and costs of Court.

Ah Pow v. J. Robertson.—This was the case in which complainant and defendant differed as to the amount of money paid on a certain contract, complainant stating that he received five £1 notes on account, while defendant declared he had paid him four £1 notes and one £5 note, the latter being given in a mistake for a £1.

Mr Wilson appeared for plaintiff; and Mr Robertson conducted his own case.

Ah Pow and his mate gave evidence, through the interpreter, John Ah Loo, and for the defence Mr Robertson and Mr Colclough were put in the witness-box.

Robertson, it seemed, came into Cromwell and collected certain moneys due to him for coals from his pit at Kawarau Gorge. He got a £5 note from one person, and four single notes from others. In rather a hurry, he paid the Chinaman £5 on account, as he thought, but directly afterwards found that he had paid away the £5 note in mistake. It was impossible, he believed, he could have given it to anybody else but the plaintiff, because those were all the notes he had. He put Mr Colclough into the box, who deposed to paying Robertson a £5 note on the day in question.

The Chinaman and his mate swore all the notes were single ones, and deposed to having shown them to Robertson some ten minutes after receiving them. Ah Pow had given one of the notes to his mate, and when Robertson asked to see them, the former showed him four ones; and then went into Hallenstein's store to send his mate out with the other. He did not come out again himself, however; and there was a kind of insinuation by Robertson that there had been a changing of notes in the store. There was no evidence on this point.

The Magistrate said it was impossible for the Bench to come to any satisfactory conclusion on the matter. There was no evidence to prove that Ah Pow was forewarned, and therefore there was no reason for him making over any particular note to his mate, when Robertson came to him. Judgment must go for plaintiff.

Cottar v. Colquhoun.—Mr Cowan for plaintiff; Mr Wilson for defendant. Claim of £50, for unlawfully detaining and converting to his (defendant's) own use, seven head of cattle.

Evidence was led for the plaintiff at some length. The case for the defendant was not gone into. There seemed to be some confusion as to who was really the owner of the cattle, Cottar showing a receipt for certain cattle from Mr Thomas Baird, and Colquhoun also having claimed, according to witnesses, cattle branded in the same manner,—in fact, the same cattle,—as having been purchased by him from Mr Baird. No evidence was given, however, for the plaintiff, of defendant ever having been in actual possession of the cattle; and the Magistrate advised plaintiff to accept a nonsuit, no case having been made out.

Mr Cowan agreed. He said he would like to see Colquhoun's receipt from Mr Baird, against whom, if he had sold twice, an action would lie. Nonsuit entered, and costs to the amount of £3 3s. allowed.

SLAUGHTERING LICENSE.

The application of James Dawkins for the above was granted.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 15.

In the case heard last week of Ellen Doyle v. Goodger, the Magistrate said he had considered Mr Cowan's application for plaintiff's expenses, and was of opinion that Mr Cowan having accepted the money paid into Court as payment in full, had thereby taken the case out of Court. He must therefore refuse the application.

In the case of Police v. Wilson, charge of keeping an unregistered dog, Mr Simpson said he would allow the case to be withdrawn. He was firmly of opinion that registration by the Town Clerk of dogs, the owners of which resided outside the municipality, was bad. Sergeant Casels said the dog was still unregistered, and the Magistrate suggested that an exchange of certificates should take place, the Town Clerk handing over the fee he had received to the district collector.

Corse v. Mrs Goodger.—Mr Simpson said he was of opinion that an actual breach or an intent to create a breach must be proved. The question therefore was whether the language used was proof of intent. There was not the slightest evidence of any act on the part of defendant, or any particular manner, which could prove an intent. Reviewing the epithets, he said had they been addressed by one man to another, very probably a breach of the peace had been provoked; but Dr Corse had not conveyed the idea of wishing to strike Mrs Goodger. Had her husband, who was present, interfered, that might have been proof of intent on her part to cause a breach of the peace. The only language which in his opinion came, to a certain degree, within the meaning of the Act, was, "How dare he put his foot over her threshold." It appeared to be an interrogation. On the whole, there was an intent in accordance with the meaning of the Act.

Mr Wilson said he would now, therefore, bring evidence for the defence, and called

G. W. Goodger, who stated that the whole dispute occupied only from half to three-quarters of a minute in time. When Mrs Goodger came into the room, she made some remark about Dr Corse having refused medicine. The doctor contradicted her, and this caused her to become somewhat excited. Would swear Mrs Goodger never made use of the words, "d—d scoundrel;" and would deny that she stood on the doorstep abusing Dr Corse. Might have called him an impostor, and did ask him how he dared put his foot over the threshold of her door. To the best of his belief, a "jellybag" was the worst epithet she bestowed on him. Had heard Dr Corse and Mrs Goodger have many a greater row, and nothing ever came of it.

The Magistrate said the case had been made a great deal more of than was necessary; too much of altogether, in fact. The defendant would be fined 20s., and costs of Court. No witnesses' expenses would be allowed.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by our correspondents.]

A SUGGESTION.

To the Editor of the CROMWELL ARGUS.

SIR,—I see in your last issue the attention of the public is drawn to the leasing of a piece of land to Mr James Marshall for ten pounds per annum, when thirty pounds could have been got for it. Now, if such is a fact, and as I am informed the term of lease is for seven years, it must be a loss to the Corporation funds of one hundred and forty pounds. No one objects to a good turn to a friend, but it is too much of a good thing when it comes to be done at the expense of the citizens; and it seems to me that the parties who are responsible for it should be asked to make the difference good. The citizens have a right to demand it, for no men should be placed in a position of public trust who would be guilty of either directly or passively supporting such a waste of public money, and if they did they should be called on to resign.

Let us hope there will not be any repetition of such an affair as the Cromwell and Nevis road contract, when the highest tender was accepted, namely, one for £495; while one was as low as £195, and the others were for intervening sums.

Some of the candidates were talking the other day about "going the radical." Is this lease affair going to be a specimen of it?—I am, &c.,

HAWKEYE.

Cromwell, August 15, 1874.

PARLIAMENTARY TELEGRAMS.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 11.

Fourteen days' leave of absence was granted to Mr Pyke.

In reply to Mr M'Glashan, the Minister of Works said the Government had no intention to construct line of railway or make a survey through the central part of Otago to Lake Wakatipu, as they considered the work purely a provincial matter.

In the course of the evening the Premier said he expected the session to be over in a fortnight.

Mr Macandrew asked why the names of certain Otago Mayors were omitted from the *Gazette* notice intimating the appointment of other Mayors as J.P.s.—In regard to the Mayor of Dunedin, Mr O'Rorke was understood to say the Government had not considered it necessary. He did not deem the Mayor of Milton eligible, he being a publican. Information of the Mayors of Clyde and Lawrence had not been received in time for the *Gazette*.—Mr Macandrew thought, if publicans could not be Justices of the Peace, a law ought to be passed to that effect.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 12.

In the Legislative Council, a motion by Colonel Brett, affirming the desirability of establishing a Central Asylum for the deaf, dumb, and blind, was carried unanimously.

On the Goldfields Act Amendment Bill No. 2, the House went into Committee. Clause 2 met with opposition, on the ground that giving miners power to allow tailings to pollute rivers and destroy lands simply means confiscation of recognised rights.

The Premier explained that a case to settle the point in dispute was now before the Supreme Court. If the miners gained their point, the Bill would neither give them anything nor take anything from them, and if the riparian holders or squatters gained the day, the Bill, if passed, could not be of any avail.

Mr Shepherd, who was in charge of the Bill, regretted that members were so ready to oppose in Committee when not reported, and so shy of doing so on the second reading. He was only asking to legalise that which had hitherto been permitted, and to give the miners powers to do that which must be a serious evil to the Colony if denied.

Mr J. L. Gillies failed to see any good ground for objections to the clause, which was purely permissive. Why not apply it to rivers upon which private rights did not exist, leaving other cases to the Governor-in-Council.

Mr Steward pointed out that the clause came before the House with the approbation of all the goldfields members, and with the imprimature of the Otago Provincial Council.

To meet the objection, the Premier moved that clause two should be amended by adding the words, "Provided before making such proclamation the Governor shall satisfy himself there are no private rights to be prejudiced by such proclamation."

Mr Shepherd called for a division, and the amendment was carried by 25 to 9.

The House went into committee on the Licensing Bill.

After several hours' discussion, a division was called for on an amending clause proposed by Mr Fox, which was defeated by 24 to 10.

The amending clause prohibiting the hiring of young girls for dancing with men in places where liquor was sold, under a penalty of not less than £20, was carried without discussion.

The charge of prohibiting barmaids under a like penalty was moved by Mr Fox in an energetic speech condemnatory of the practice.

The Premier pointed out that the clause would shut out female members of country publicans' families from assisting in bars of their houses, thereby causing great hardships, not only to many publicans, but to females compelled to travel and make use of hotels. The clause was of such an individual nature that it could not possibly work.

The clause was negatived on the voices.

The clause prohibiting barmaids under 30 years of age was withdrawn.

The next clause, making every bar or place where liquor is sold by license a factory, under the Employment of Females Act, limit-

ing their hours of labour, and giving them Sunday, was negatived.

On the clause providing that public-houses shall have open glass fronts to the street, Mr Fox quoted the Premier's words in 1872 as to the same views.

A division was called for, and the clause was lost by 9 against 24, the Premier voting with Mr Fox.

Clause 10, providing special commissioners and inspectors of public-houses, and the following clauses, were negatived.

Mr Steward moved a new clause, to the effect that no female, other than a wife or daughter of a licensee, should be employed in a bar more than 10 hours.

A division was called for, and resulted—in favour of the new clause, 21; against, 12.

The amendments were reported, and the House adjourned at 10 minutes past 3.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 13.

The Premier, amid loud applause, rose to move the following resolution, of which notice had been given:—"That, considering the present circumstances of the Colony, it is desirable to abolish Provincialism in the North Island—at the same time fixing Wellington as the Seat of Government, and providing for the localisation of the land revenue, according to the Compact of 1856; that Government, during the recess, consider the best means of giving effect to these resolutions." He spoke at considerable length on the subject, denying that anything personal or of an ambitious nature had induced him to take this step. It was a question that, for the good of the country, must be faced boldly and at once.

Mr O'Rorke made a personal explanation, and wished to say that he had been no party, and could be no party, to the scheme. Had he voted for it he would deserve to be called a base political traitor; and, although there were many political apostates, he was happy he could not imitate them. If the scheme was carried out, it must result in a failure. He could not alter his political opinions in the twinkling of an eye. He would never have joined the Ministry if he thought his honorable colleague had in his copious armoury the dagger to stab the political life of Auckland. The resolution contained as much as it was possible to condense of all that was offensive to Auckland. He had no personal grounds of objections against his colleagues. He had always been courteously treated by the Premier, but he had entered upon a voyage of which no man could see the end.—(Loud applause from the Opposition.)

The Premier said he owed the House an apology, for a member of the Cabinet making such an exhibition of his colleagues. He had never by a single word intimated to himself or colleagues that he disapproved of the policy. It was quite a surprise.

Mr Reeves moved an adjournment until Monday.

The *Daily Times*' Wellington correspondent telegraphs as follows:—"Mr O'Rorke has resigned his seat in the Cabinet. It is owing to Mr Vogel's resolutions. The scene in the House was great to-day when he spoke. He made the most forcible speech I ever heard him make, and at its conclusion left his seat and walked down the House amidst enthusiastic cheers, which lasted till he got outside. Mr Vogel was white with rage, and spoke strongly regarding his late colleague. He said that Mr O'Rorke had given him no notice, but this was nonsense, for O'Rorke's intention was well known. A dissolution is sure to ensue."

Dr Redwood on Freemasonry.

We select the following passages from the pastoral of the Right Rev. Dr Redwood, the Bishop of Wellington, "on the objects of Freemasonry":—"This hell-born foe of religion and order, aspiring to universal sway, chiefly assails Europe, the head and heart of the world. Its ultimate aim is the annihilation of Catholicity—nay, of the Christian idea—for ever. Its invisible head is Satan, its visible head are the secret societies, or as the Pope calls them in his last Encyclical—the 'Sects,' whether masonic, or of any other name. 'They form'—his Holiness says—'the Synagogue of Satan, which leads its attack against the Church, and gives her battle.' Its plan of attack is to destroy, firstly, the Temporal; secondly, the Spiritual power of the Pope; and thirdly, all Christianity. Its means to that effect are any whatsoever, provided they are effective—violence, cunning, fire and sword, poison and the dagger; but chiefly—as being more applicable, far-reaching, and universal—they are the following—to deceive princes and Governments, and then get the reins of power, as it now has them in Italy, Spain, Germany, and elsewhere; then to destroy the influence of the clergy by the systematic corruption of the masses, by godless education, falsified history, immoral literature, an audaciously lying and slanderous press, perverted arts and sciences, and lastly, by the marshalling of all religious sects adverse to Rome, into one huge host against the common foe—the Roman Catholic Church."

Mr Wiltshire still continues walking, but we understand that Mrs Wiltshire has had to succumb.—*Daily Times*.

A telegram from Hokitika says:—"A miner named Christian Lawson was accidentally shot at Greek's Gully, by a gun going off in his own hands, when out shooting in company with his mates. The deceased's wife and family arrived at Wellington five days ago, and he intended to meet them there by the next steamer."

Mr Shepherd's Gold Mining Bill.

(From Hansard.)

FRIDAY, JULY 24, 1874.

Mr CURTIS brought up the report of the Goldfields Committee on this Bill, recommending that, before the Legislature should be asked to pass any measure on the subject, the Government should, immediately after the rising of Parliament, prepare a Bill, and circulate it through the various goldfields of the colony.

Mr T. L. SHEPHERD moved, That the Bill be committed on Wednesday. His reason for doing so was, that the Goldfields Committee had declined to consider a Bill the second reading of which was carried in the House with only one dissentient voice, that of the honorable member for Tuapeka. The honorable member for Wakatipu said, when speaking to the second reading, that it was a very good measure, but he would propose some amendments to it in Committee. The way he carried out that promise was to vote in the Committee for throwing the Bill over altogether. That was a fair illustration of what was likely to be the honorable member's political career. He (Mr Shepherd) was not at all surprised at the honorable member's conduct, although many others were. It appeared to him that the Goldfields Committee, by its action, was setting the House at defiance. The House had decided almost unanimously that the Bill should be considered, and the Committee, whose duty was merely to consider the various clauses of the measure, refused even to take the preamble into consideration, and sent the Bill back to the House with a slap in the face, saying, "You have sent us a Bill which has not been circulated amongst the gold-fields constituencies, and therefore we cannot consider it." He might say that the motion for throwing over the Bill was moved by the honorable member for Tuapeka, Mr J. C. Brown, that pillar of goldfields legislation. He (Mr Shepherd), as a member representing a very large mining constituency, and having represented the goldfields for seven years, did not feel inclined to sit down quietly and accept the ruling of a majority of seven in the Goldfields Committee as a veto to the legislation of the House. If such a thing were permitted, he must ask the Government to take his name off the Goldfields Committee, for it was a waste of time, and an incurring of useless expense in printing Bills and reporting the speeches on the second readings, if the House were to consent to the recommendation of a majority of seven gentlemen of a Select Committee. On what ground was this recommendation given? That they did not understand the measure—that they would have to send down to John Stokes and Richard Styles, who perhaps lived somewhere near the Buller, to give them some information about the Bill. The honorable member for Hokitika wanted the Bill circulated amongst his constituents, because he was afraid that something very dangerous might happen if it were passed without their seeing it. No doubt that honorable gentleman did not feel himself competent to look through the Bill and see where it might be improved, and so he wished to have it referred to the general body of miners on the West Coast, for them to point out where alterations might be made. He would give that honorable gentleman and others his experience as to goldfields legislation. They would sometimes find a hundred miners in favour of a head of water being allowed to run down its natural course, and a hundred others who wanted to take it in the opposite direction. Now, which side was the House to take? Were they to refer the question to the miners themselves? One member would say, "My men are opposed to this," and another, "Mine are in favour of it." It would be a most unsatisfactory state of things if the Parliament allowed a Goldfields Committee, which might consist of a minority of goldfields members, to veto a majority of the House. Such things should be put a stop to. He could scarcely believe that the Standing Orders permitted Committees to go so far. He had always understood that the Goldfields Committee and other Select Committees were appointed to report on the details of a Bill, and not on its policy. The House, having passed the second reading, determined that the measure was necessary; and therefore there could be no good reason for the Committee to say, "We do not agree with that decision because the Government have not circulated the Bill." How many Bills would be passed by the House if they had all to be circulated among the constituencies before being submitted to Parliament? How many Bills were so circulated? He ventured to say, scarcely one. Let honorable members look at the past—look at the Public Works scheme; look at many Land Bills which had been passed; look at the Railway Bills. Were they circulated? No. The House legislated on these subjects on its own responsibility, and not because the Bills had been circulated among the constituencies. Honorable members were in that House as representatives of the constituencies, and should accept the responsibility of their position. It was only by a side wind that a small minority who opposed this measure—not on the ground of its merits and demerits, but because it had not been circulated amongst the constituencies—sought to throw it out. That was the only reason. No one said a word against a single clause of the Bill, but the moment the Chairman of the Committee took his seat, the motion which was contained in the report was submitted and carried by a majority of three. He might say that the honorable member for Port Chalmers, the Superintendent of Otago, moved that the Bill be considered, and he (Mr Shepherd), the honorable mem-

ber for Clutha, and the honorable member for the Thames, voted with him; the other members present voting against him. The consequence was that the Bill was not considered at all. He brought the matter forward at once, in order that Mr Speaker might give his ruling as to whether such action was competent to a Select Committee. He could see plainly that while there was so much factious opposition to the measure there was no chance of its passing, although he had explained, when moving the second reading, how valuable the Bill would be, even as a consolidating Bill; and although he knew he had the support of every miner and mining association in the country, notwithstanding the telegram read by the honorable member for Tuapeka from some Mr Healey. Who was Mr Healey, or Mr anybody else, that he should influence the stopping of this measure? He was perfectly astonished that the honorable member should intrude upon the Assembly such remarks as he had made. Whatever decision the House came to, he trusted it would assert its position in regard to the matter. He would not be a party to forcing any measure upon the House, and he had not been so in respect to this Bill. He had challenged opposition to it, and no one opposed it. In order, therefore, to enable the matter to be decided, and the House to state whether by a side wind, and by excess of authority on the part of a Select Committee, as he considered it to be, a measure which the House itself had considered necessary, should be shelved, he would move that the Bill be committed on Wednesday.

Mr O'CONNOR could safely say, for his own constituents, and for the other constituencies on the West Coast, that the action of the Committee would find favour with them. The honorable member for the Dunstan had professed to disregard the opinion of the miners, and referred slightly to honorable members in the House who were desirous of consulting the wishes and the interests of their constituents. Perhaps the honorable member for the Dunstan could afford to do that. Perhaps he was not acceptable to his own constituency on any terms. He set himself up as the only representative of the goldfields; but still there was a little episode in the history of Otago which went to show that the honorable member for the Dunstan had lately wooed the sweet voices of the miners in vain. That being the case, he had no right to dictate to other members representing the goldfields who chose to interpret the feelings of their constituents.

When this Bill was put before them last session, it was admitted to be one of the most absurd efforts of legislation ever attempted in the House. The Committee took a great deal of trouble to put it into shape, and unanimously came to the conclusion that it would not be safe to pass it even so improved, until it was circulated on the goldfields; because the passing of a bill of this kind would involve a complete change in the management of the goldfields, and it was necessary to obtain all the information possible before adopting it. Those steps were not taken; the Bill was not circulated; and the Committee were of the same opinion as they were last year—that no such Bill should be passed until influential persons on the goldfields were consulted, and other information obtained.

He found several clauses in the Bill which he thought might work with advantage in Otago, but would be quite disastrous to mining in the part of the colony he came from.

Mr VOGL also spoke at some length, advising the hon. member to withdraw his motion, and giving it as his opinion that the Provincial Legislatures were best fitted to deal with the question.

Mr MACANDREW was of the same opinion, and also advised the withdrawal of the motion.

Mr WHITE having spoken, Mr SHEPHERD replied. He was quite sure that the honorable members who accused him of using violent language, such as was asserted by the honorable member for the Buller and the honorable member for Hokitika—the latter of whom used the words "coarse" and "vulgar" in reference to himself—were gentlemen who most thoroughly knew the meaning of those words by practice.

Mr SPEAKER.—Order, order.

Mr SHEPHERD said he would take no notice of their remarks, because they were not worthy of notice. Had those honorable gentlemen replied to his remarks in reference to the Bill—had they pointed out one single fault in the Bill, which they could easily have looked for during the week in which the Bill had been in their hands—he would have given them credit for having considered the Bill; but they had not done so. He did not think the Goldfields Committee had treated him with much courtesy, when they immediately recommended that the Bill should not be considered. If that were great courtesy, he did not know what courtesy meant. He might state that he had received the following telegram from a leading resident, to whom he had sent a message saying that he had carried the second reading of the Bill:—"Many thanks. The public here appreciate your efforts, and return you their thanks." That was the reply he received from a leading resident on one of the goldfields, who was, in fact, the editor of a newspaper; yet they were told that all the goldfields objected to legislation, or, at any rate, did not require it. He must point out, too, that the honorable member at the head of the Government had retired very much from the position he took up for many years in regard to legislation for the goldfields. For the last three years the Governor had declared, in the speech delivered from the throne, that it was of the greatest importance to the country that legislation for the goldfields should engage

their attention; and in the face of that declaration they were now told that the goldfields required no legislation at all, that they did not require any fresh laws, and that the existing laws did not require consolidation. Why, it was the statements in His Excellency's speeches, and the amount of talk that had taken place in the House for years past, as to the pressing necessity for fresh legislation, that had led him into taking action. He must say that he had been very greatly deceived. It turned out now that "the pressing necessity" was all a fiction, a farce, a thing that was never intended nor real. He, poor simple being, had been labouring under the impression that the anxiety evinced was serious; but he now discovered that the subject had been introduced year after year for the purpose of amusing a number of honorable members, who made speeches upon the subject, and then gulled the miners by pointing to Hansard, and saying, "Look what I have done for you!" and then in due time came the announcement, "Vote for John Collins." Then he was told that another reason why he should not be listened to was, that he had been defeated in a contest for the representation of a small portion of his district in the Provincial Council.

Mr SPEAKER.—The honorable member should not refer to matters not connected with the subject under debate.

Mr SHEPHERD.—The honorable member for the Buller said I could not be considered a representative of the goldfields.

Mr O'CONNOR.—The honorable member for the Buller said nothing of the kind.

Mr SHEPHERD.—At any rate that was the meaning of what the honorable member said. He could assure the honorable member that he had the full confidence of his constituency; and more than that, he had identified himself so much with the representation of the goldfields in that House, that he would not at all be afraid to contest an election with the honorable member on any part of the West Coast. He could confidently say that there was no goldfields representative in Otago who had addressed his constituents so frequently as he did, and he had never failed in getting a vote of confidence, and for the honorable member to say—

Mr SPEAKER.—Really, the honorable member must confine himself to the subject before the House.

Mr SHEPHERD said he would not refer further to the subject, but would treat the honorable member's personal remarks with silent contempt. The honorable member for the Buller, in referring to the Goldfields Bill of last session, said it was a crude compilation. The honorable member seemed to forget that the Bill was a ministerial measure, introduced by the honorable gentleman at the head of the Government; so that in making use of such terms, he made a direct attack upon the Ministry,—or upon the Premier, at all events,—who certainly was responsible for that Bill. But, after all, it could not have been such a very crude Bill, as it only received seven amendments, which were proposed by the honorable member himself, who professed to be very skilful in discovering the demerits of a Bill, particularly those of a Goldfields Bill. So that that was a very poor argument to bring forward. However, he might state that he did not wish to press the Bill this session. The second reading had been agreed to, and as it was the wish of the Government that it should be withdrawn, he would not proceed with it; but under all the circumstances, he trusted that the Government would cause the Bill to be circulated. He felt it due to himself to explain that its non-circulation was not due to any shortcomings on his part. Upon the motion of the honorable member for the Thames, it was decided last session that the Bill should be circulated, and had that course been followed, the objections of the honorable member for the Buller and the honorable member for Hokitika would have been done away with. He believed that the Bill, with a few amendments to meet the circumstances of the West Coast, would prove very advantageous to the mining interests, and he would suggest to the Government that it would be as well, now that it was in type, to circulate it throughout the mining districts of the colony. If 200 or 300 copies were circulated, the House would be in a position to deal with the subject next session; for even if the law did not require amendment it required consolidation, as honorable members who had taken part in the discussion would admit. He quite agreed that consolidation of the present laws was necessary. At the present time, the goldfields legislation was distributed over eleven Acts, in addition to which there was a large number of regulations issued from the Warden's Courts, which were framed under these Acts. If there was any class of legislation which required amendment it was the mining laws, for it would take a Philadelphia lawyer to take up the existing Acts and say what the law was. It puzzled the Wardens, District Court Judges, and practising lawyers, at all events; and how much more must it puzzle poor simple John Brown, who knew little else than the way to get the gold out of the ground. Yet, in the face of that, honorable members said there was no necessity for the Bill. Another position taken up by other members was, that the subject was one that should be referred to the Provincial Councils. The probability would be, that if they did so, the report of each Provincial Council would be different from the other; and in one Provincial Council several members said they could not consider such a Bill because they had no time. He made these remarks because he entirely dissented from the views of those members who said that neither amendment nor consolidation was necessary. That was not true, because, as a matter of fact, the gold mining interests were in a very insecure

position; and he would repeat the opinion that it was highly desirable that some legislation should take place, although there appeared to be little chance of that legislation taking place during the existence of the present Parliament. He hoped that at the elections for members for the next Parliament, the goldfields constituencies would insist that their representatives should advocate the amendment of the mining laws.

Motion by leave withdrawn, and Bill discharged.

The Biter Bit.

A French paper relates the following singular case arising out of a policy of insurance upon a quantity of cigars. A gentleman one day presented himself at the office of the Phoenix, and said he wanted to insure a quantity of cigars which he had imported from Havana. "Cigars!" said the manager, "that is droll; however, what is the value of them?" The gentleman replied that he wished to insure them for 2000 francs. An inspector examined the cigars, and, having satisfied himself as to their value, the premium was fixed and paid, and the policy delivered to the insurer. Four months afterwards, the gentleman returned to the insurance office, and said, "Gentlemen, the cigars which I insured with you have been burnt, and I apply for the amount of the policy." "We have had no intimation of the fire," said the manager; "how did it occur?" "In the simplest way in the world," replied the gentleman. "I have smoked them one after the other. Here is the certificate of my neighbour and a lodger, who attested the fact." "You are joking," the manager told him; "we shall not pay you." "I am serious, and you shall pay me," replied the insurer. The result was that, in an action at law, the presiding Judge, holding the company to the text of the agreement, said that as it was not denied on the one side that certain merchandise had been insured against fire, and on the other that the said merchandise had been destroyed by fire, he must give judgment against the company. The latter did not offer much defence to the action, but on the following day a summons was issued at their instance upon the plaintiff for arson, he having wilfully set fire to merchandise which had been insured. The crime being punished with death, the sharper, who no longer chuckled over the supposed success of his trickery, was too happy to make terms with the company by paying all the expenses which had been incurred.

Singular Occurrence.

A somewhat singular accident, attended with loss of life, took place at Anderson's Bay yesterday afternoon. A man named Samuel Woods, who arrived by the Carters-bur, was employed as groom at the Anderson's Bay Hotel, and had a box lying on the beach in readiness to be conveyed to the hotel. His attention was attracted between four and five o'clock to two men rowing a boat, in which they had a box similar to his. He saw the boat upset and one of them swim ashore. On proceeding towards the scene of the occurrence he met the man who reached the shore, and they both proceeded to search for the body of the other man, but were not successful, as the boat, box and all, had sunk, and the tide was up at the time. Woods, believing that his box had been stolen by the men he saw in the boat, accompanied the survivor, whose name is Charles O'Brien, to the lock-up in Dunedin. The name of the deceased is John Walker, who resided at the rear of Martin's Hotel, in Stafford-street. O'Brien states that he and Walker left Stafford-street at 1.30 yesterday afternoon, and proceeded to the jetty, where they engaged a boat from a man who used to board with Walker formerly. They then rowed over to Anderson's Bay, and, leaving their boat on the beach, went up to the hotel, where they had something to drink; they also bought a bottle of old tom. After leaving the hotel, they fell in with some brickmakers, with whom they shared the drink. They then returned to the hotel, had some more drink, and subsequently proceeded to the boat, and, seeing the box on shore, Walker said it would do well for his wife to pack her clothes in. He then put it into the boat and rowed towards Dunedin. When about three-quarters of a mile from Anderson's Bay, one of them attempted to throw a dog overboard, but in doing so upset the boat, with the result above stated. O'Brien denies that they went to Anderson's Bay for the purpose of stealing the box. He will be brought up at the Magistrate's Court this morning. Two policemen will proceed to Anderson's Bay this morning for the purpose of dragging for the body of the missing man.—Guardian, 11th August.

Should cremation ever become adopted as a system, the expression, "Peace to his ashes," will mean something.

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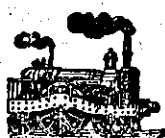
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Private Entrance is in Stephen-street South.

CONSULTATION FEE (by letter) ... L.1.

Medicines forwarded to all the Colonies, so
packed as to avoid observation.

THE DOCTOR FOR ALL!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

Chest Complaints.

No diseases are more frequent, few more dan-
gerous, than affections of the respiratory organs.
The first symptoms of catarrh, bronchitis, and
influenza may always be radically removed by
Holloway's renowned Pills. They quickly re-
medy any temporary stagnation of blood, relieve
any over-gorged veins, moderate the hurried
breathing, and enable the lungs to do their office
with ease and regularity. These Pills, by their
purifying powers, cleanse the blood from all im-
purities, and fortify the system against consump-
tion, asthma, and similar complaints.

Stomach, Liver, Kidneys, and Bowels.

From various causes these organs are fre-
quently getting out of order, and require some
suitable medicine to regulate them. Holloway's
Pills effect this object with wonderful celerity
and certainty. They do not distress the system
or weaken the frame; they thoroughly invigo-
rate the digestive organs. They gently excite
the stomach and liver, stimulate the kidneys to
perform their functions efficiently, and act upon
the bowels without griping or any other annoy-
ance. Again, taken an hour before dinner, they
cannot be equalled as a "Dinner Pill," as they
entirely prevent acidity, flatulency, nausea, and
biliousness.

Windy or Watery Dropsy.

Whoever is afflicted with these complaints
should at once have recourse to Holloway's Pills.
They act most energetically on the glandular
and absorbent system, purify the blood, and
impart a vigour which age or other causes may
have temporarily taken away. They excite the
kidneys to increased activity, and thereby stimu-
late the absorbents to remove the fluid already
collected.

Disorders Peculiar to Women.

There is no medicine equal to Holloway's Pills
for correcting the ailments incidental to females.
They may be taken with safety for any irregu-
larity of the system, as they remove all cause of
maladies, and so restore, by their grand purify-
ing properties, females of all ages to robust
health.

Influenza, Diphtheria, and Sore Throats.

How all important it is to check the first
departure from health! all may do so by taking
Holloway's Pills, without risk or restriction.
In all diseases affecting the blood, nerves, and
muscles, or in cases of fever, sore throat, colds,
coughs, asthma, and shortness of breath, the
earlier they are taken the better.

Children's Complaints.

Diseases incidental to children, such as fever-
ish attacks, scarlet fever, measles, and all dis-
eases of the skin, may be immediately checked,
and soon cured, by these purifying Pills, which
may be reduced to a powder, and given in doses
of one, two, or three nightly, according to the
age of the sufferer. Holloway's Ointment is
soothing, cooling, and healing, and is better
adapted than any other remedy for all external
ailments.

Indigestion, Bile, and Sick Headaches.

No organ in the human body is so liable to
disorder as the liver, and none is more apt, when
neglected, to become seriously diseased. When
nausea, flatulency, or acidity on the stomach,
warns us that digestion is not proceeding prop-
erly, Holloway's Pills regulate every function,
give strength to every organ, speedily remove
all causes of indigestion, bile, and sick headaches,
and effect a permanent cure.

Lumbago, Rheumatism, and Gout.

In these diseases, the blood is always in a
highly inflammatory state; the stomach is also
disordered, and the liver and kidneys unnatu-
rally torpid. A few doses of these Pills, taken
in time, will rectify all these symptoms by their
cooling and purifying properties.Holloway's Pills are the best Remedy known
in the world for the following diseases:—

| | |
|-----------------------|------------------------------------|
| Ague | Inflammation |
| Asthma | Jaundice |
| Bilious Complaints | Liver Complaints |
| Blotches on the Skin | Lumbago |
| Bowel Complaints | Piles |
| Colic | Rheumatism |
| Constipation of the | Retention of Urine |
| Bowels | Scrofula, or King's Evil |
| Consumption | Sore Throats |
| Debility | Stone and Gravel |
| Dropsy | Secondary Symptoms |
| Dysentery | Tic Doloroux |
| Erysipelas | Tumours |
| Female Irregularities | Ulcers |
| Fever of all kinds | Veneral Affections |
| Fits | Worms of all kinds |
| Gout | Weakness, from what- ever cause |
| Headache | &c. &c. &c. |
| Indigestion | |

* * * There is a considerable saving by taking
the larger sizes.N.B.—Directions for the guidance of patients,
in every disorder are affixed to each box, and
can be had in any language—even in Chinese.

Cromwell (Otago, New Zealand):

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